

The
Teamster
DECEMBER 1950



Election Comment

By Daniel J. Tobin

I AGREE with Walter Winchell that the defeat of several candidates during the last election was a protest from the masses of the people. The same thing happened in 1932 when Roosevelt beat Hoover.

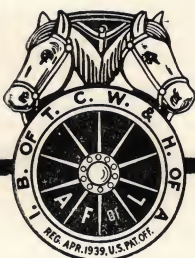
I DON'T believe the workers of the nation lost a great deal in the election because, even with the majority the administration had in the House and Senate for the past two years, we got absolutely nothing in the line of progressive labor legislation.

WHAT with the Dixiecrats, who ought to be called the Dixie-Republicans, voting solidly against every labor measure with the old time died-in-the-wool Republicans, if we returned to office some of our friends who were defeated, we would get nowhere, so labor should not be seriously disappointed because some of its friends got defeated at the polls.

MANY, many letters have come to me from friends and some enemies asking me the following question: What became of the labor vote in the last election? My an-

swer is that I believe that the only votes cast for the progressive Democrats who were defeated were the votes cast by organized labor and its friends. I don't believe any other classes or communities voted for those same friends of ours who were defeated. Labor delivered the goods, in my judgment, but all the other "hangers-on" calling themselves Democrats and friends thoroughly organized against labor and labor's friends. I ask labor again not to be discouraged. Remember that after 12 years of Republican, labor-hating politicians in control of the government from March, 1921, under Harding, until March, 1933, finishing with Hoover, labor was kicked around so badly that it was treated unjust and unfair even in the eyes of many businessmen, but labor did not lay down on the job. It bound together its grievances in one package and in November, 1932, labor swept the nation and repeated that sweep for four consecutive national presidential elections. It can be done again. The so-called victory on November 7 last for the enemies of labor was not a victory for either died-in-the-wool Republicans or "do-nothing" Dixiecrats.

The International Teamster



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The Best in Life

Christmas sums up everything for which Man strives. Christmas is The Best in Life. Christmas is not the dough of living; Christmas is the plum.

Christmas is the soul of happiness and the basis of good-fellowship. Christmas banishes greed and selfishness and hatred. Christmas is shouting and hushed expectancy and, on silly Christmas nights, sounds of laughter carry farther over icy fields.

Christmas is shiny and sometimes soft and furry. Christmas is a hot and steamy kitchen with beautiful odors in it.

Christmas is many things but most of all Christmas is the reflection of him who observes it. He who deposits most into the Christmas Bank of Joy can best draw from it.

Merry Christmas!

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Timely Remarks

by DANIEL J. TOBIN

AFL Group Studies Pensions

I want to thank those who have been generous enough to say a word of gratefulness for what they have read in many of the issues of our Journal. It sort of balances the books, because, don't let anybody tell you that we don't get the kicks from not only the cranks who refuse to sign their names but from so-called philosophers to whom anything you say or do or write is wrong. That is the price you pay for saying something because it would be a waste of our money, which runs into many thousands per month, to be issuing a monthly Journal with "nothing in it."

The International Union has been considering for the past year or two the question of establishing a retirement plan for our organizers and employees within the International fold, most of them out in the field, some in Indianapolis and some in Washington, D. C. This would have nothing to do with the Local Unions except that we are helpful in laying down some kind of a plan that would help to guide and direct our Local Unions that may have something of a similar nature in mind for their workers, both elected and appointed. It is quite a dangerous thing to establish a plan without having that plan properly set up and guarded against mistakes. In the first place, any money that we set aside for this retirement plan must be placed in a separate fund and cannot be touched or used for any other purpose except for that retirement plan.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has set up a plan which is not 100 per cent satisfactory to all of us. We are also considerably disturbed about the enormous hold that retirement, old age pensions and other benefits are taking in the labor movement in general. Consequently, the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has set up a committee for investigating the whole situation, going into different plans of retirement, old age, etc.,

and after analyzing the different systems and taking into their counsel statisticians and insurance experts, this committee will report back to the Executive Council its findings and its recommendations to labor.

It will not be compulsory for unions to adopt the plan of the Executive Council, but to say the least, I want to assure you it will be quite helpful in guiding all of us how to proceed after this complete analysis of this situation has been made and after the report is in the hands of the Executive Council, which we expect to be within the next five or six months. Time, study and expert advice and counsel will be used by this committee appointed by the Executive Council for the purpose of giving all of us attached to the labor movement the best advice and opinion that can be obtained, with recommendations, not compulsory, for the future guidance of labor organizations and their officials.

Taxes Buy Freedom

Of course, we all object to paying out all the money that we earn to the government for taxes. Between the state, county, city, federal government, it takes a good deal of your salary, but what are we paying for? We are paying for our freedom, for our way of living, for the civilization that generations before us have fought for.

Suppose our country was attacked by the enemy, by our greatest enemy as it appears today, Russia and its communistic influences, and suppose we were conquered or destroyed, as Germany once or twice conquered France, then what good would money be? Our money would not be worth any more than water flowing down the hill after the snow begins to melt on the mountain side. Money is only a medium of exchange to do business with in our form of civilization.

I have said this before that I have seen the German mark that used to be worth 20 cents before the years 1914 and up to the year 1917. I have seen that mark go down so low that it was not equal to wall paper. I don't like to be repeating but I have said before, I bought a one million mark note or bill for 5 cents in front of the Adlon Hotel in Berlin, Germany in 1926. The presses in Germany were running money out like we run newspaper rolls. It was good for nothing. That is what can happen to us if we are ever destroyed or partially destroyed or partially lose our form of liberty to Russia.

Russia now has under its influence more than half the population of Europe and Asia, millions of

human beings. I am hoping and praying and I still believe that Russia will not be able to destroy us, but I also know the dangers confronting us both on the north and the south of us. They are quite helpless in South American countries, especially against the atom bomb. There is dissension in many of those countries and there is a thick sprinkling of communism permeating many of those countries, including our next door neighbor, Mexico. We are in great danger in the United States and while I keep repeating that I hope and pray and believe that we shall not be conquered by the scoundrels who are trying to destroy the world through their false doctrine of communism, it can happen.

Up to 1914, Germany was one of the great nations of the world. War and false ambitions and militarism destroyed Germany after Germany, under the Kaiser, had destroyed many other countries. Germany had even terrorized England after Germany had subdued and conquered France. This happened again in the second world war. There was nothing left of England only whatever help we could give them and their courage and determination not to be conquered. I was there and I saw and tried to understand the sufferings and the dangers of the people of England and now with the atom bomb, London could be destroyed in one hour by Russia.

Russia is Dispersed

It is true that we could destroy some of the cities in Russia, but they are far apart in Russia. Large centers of population are scattered and Russia is an expansive nation while England is concentrated in two or three hundred miles of thickly settled population.

That brings me back to the thought I had in mind at this particular time, taxes. Everyone is now finding fault with the administration or with our government in Washington because we are determined, apparently, to raise taxes substantially. The answer is this, as I have stated before, that while we don't like paying everything out on taxes, we had better pay because money will be no good to us if we lose the struggle for the continuation of the human family under our form of civilization.

The toughest years that I had were the years that I did not have to pay any taxes, when I had lost whatever little investments I had. The tough years for corporations who are now crying their heads off on taxes were the years 1929-30-31 and 32 when they were impoverished and broke, and when we had 20 million able bodied men and women walking the streets looking for bread.

So, let us all get behind the government, rich and poor, especially enormous corporations, and let us lead the way to make it a little easier for the lawmakers and let us say to them in one voice, we are for higher taxes because we know the government needs more money and our taxes are the price of our freedom and our civilization.

All we ask the lawmakers to do is to not waste our money, try and expend this governmental tax or our contributions in the same businesslike manner that you would spend your own money.

As for me, I have reached the point in life, because I have seen so much wealth destroyed and so many freedoms endangered, I say you can tax and tax and tax and I will pay, as I should, because I am paying for my continued freedom and that of my children and my grandchildren.

In Favor of Draft

I think this war and this draft and this military training is going to be with us for some time. I really don't think the Russians will bring on World War III but nobody can be certain. The Russians, the Communists, are almost uncivilized, from our standpoint and understanding of human incidents and behavior.

For over 65 years the American Federation of Labor has fought against compulsory military training. We did not believe that the best years of a young man's life from 18 to 23 should be given toward training how to kill his fellow man. But those days are past. We think the Federation or the church or any other institution which is opposed to military service makes very little difference when our nation, our freedom, everything that we hold in love and friendship, is in danger by the savagery of Communistic doctrines and principles. Because of this great force, whose foundation is atheism and the destruction of those that disagree with them, there is only one of two courses for us to pursue: We agree to their principles of savagery and destruction, or we determine to stand and fight not only for ourselves but for the generations of Americans coming after us and also fight for other decent freedom loving peoples who are now trampled on. For me, at least, and I believe I am speaking for the organized Teamsters' movement, we choose to fight and die for freedom.

I have many friends whose boys are coming out and coming of age and undoubtedly will be called into military training service. I have tried to encourage them, not falsely but on the facts as I see

the light. First, I believe that while it is some inconvenience and while it necessitates tears and loneliness and other hardships, the best thing for any young man who reaches the age of military service is to get into the service and get into training, not only from the standpoint of his own individual progress in life but from the standpoint of the duty that our country has called upon him to perform.

Things are not as they used to be. Five or ten years from now any young man who was of age at this time and who did not wear a uniform if he was physically fit will not have much chance to progress even with equal ability to the former soldier; not much chance for him to go ahead in our country in law, medicine, political life or in trade unionism. In fact, he and his family may be held up in shame. For instance, civil service now gives many points of advantage to the man who was in the first or second war but with all due respect to those men who suffered and were tortured, the war now confronting us is a war not only aimed at our form of government but at civilization itself.

"Travel Broadens One"

It sometimes does a young man good at the age of 18 or 19 or 20 to get away from college or school or his local environment for a year or two, travel and mix with others. I sent six children through college. I know very well that it will do good to young men to get away for a year or two. It will give them a greater understanding of world affairs if after two years of a four-year course in school they can rest for a while from school books and go out and get a close view of the world and its heartaches, not only of its virtues but of its temptations and its sins; not only of its wonderful conquering accomplishments but of its defeats, its disease, and its misery. You can't learn that kind of world understanding sitting alone, coming from school, dating up some young pal and having your mother and father pat you on the back and pity you when you get a toothache. Men and women can't be made of that kind of timber. Some of the great men the world has produced were born in suffering and hunger and hardship.

I have a grandson who may be eligible for the service if he passes the physical examination. He is now in his second year of college. I am fond of him and of the other grandchildren who are coming of age. I realize their fathers and mothers will miss them, but I pray that they will be called to the service of the nation and to the service of christianity and to the service of the future generations of

civilized mankind. There is a great opportunity to serve in one of the greatest and holiest crusades that ever confronted civilized people.

While I do not think there will be another war we must remember we were wrong in our guessing in the first and second great World Wars. I think we are showing our hand to our enemies by putting forth unlimited moneys, by producing more than we ever did before in both food and armaments, by manning every department of defense, with the flower and best blood of our young manhood and perhaps the womanhood of the nation. I think, if nothing else was done in recent years, that to have reached this conclusion no matter what it cost us, is the greatest step toward preventing a Third World War. If, after we are prepared, the war comes because the monster must be compelled to fight or fall, I think we will win; but, I don't believe that the young men who will be called to the colors within the next two or three years will ever have to fight and kill in a Third World War, and I say to the fathers and mothers of the nation, be of good courage, thank the powers that have given you the opportunity to serve by giving them, if called upon, the ones you love to carry the banner of freedom that will not fall from the hands of your sons.

Will the Pension Bubble Pop?

Because the labor movement in general has gone out successfully so far in establishing retirement benefits with our employers, the question of where this policy is going to lead, insofar as the continued progress of the labor movement is involved, is disturbing me somewhat. I am not alone in this concern. Employers in steel, in coal, in trucking, in railroads, in automobile manufacturing and in all the great industries of the nation, within the last two years, have almost eagerly complied with the requests of labor in establishing pensions or retirement funds in behalf of their workers. "When the Greeks bear gifts, I want to look out for them, to watch them, to beware."

In some instances, quite a strong argument is being made, not on the principle of establishing retirement pensions for the workers, but on the question of how much the pension should be. Of course, this is all right while the industries are making money, but what about the years to come when industry will not be profiting and when earned surplus will not be as enormous as now. Where are we going then? Shall they be permitted to reduce forces in their employment? If they are, as un-

doubtedly they will be, I suppose the question of priority will prevail. Again that question of priority will raise questions of efficiency and ability.

When does a man who drives a 20 ton truck become old? Some men are old at 50, others are old at 60. Young men between 23 and 40 make the best truck drivers, in the opinion of the insurance companies, and in the opinion of the employers. This is not my opinion. We can't cast the men over 40 in the junk pile without help or what you might call retirement, pension or disassociation with the industry. In other words, throw a man or woman out of a job at the age of 50 and where do they go? They have been working for an employer for many years and at that age no other employer, especially in a strange industry, will want to hire them. Consequently, they must begin to draw out of the sinking or pension fund. It will not take very many years to drain out that sinking fund or accumulated surplus for unemployment when the industry is no longer making money.

Other Side of Question

That is one side of the question. The other side of the question is: Does the union man receiving benefits such as retirement, old age or other benefits remain just as good a union man as when he stood up on his own feet and depended on his wages and the accumulation or the setting aside by saving of some of those wages? I hold that every retirement plan and every old age pension and every other such consideration granted to us by the employers is a substitute for a further increase in wages. In other words, it is our money that we have earned that we should get in the weekly or monthly envelope but which they, the employers, hold out to establish this retirement or old age benefit fund.

There is also the question as to the investment or reinvestment of those accumulated funds. The problem is to decide how this money can be invested. Suppose another panic came, as it surely will—as it always has in the generations past—a breakdown in the financial and business structure of the nation as we had from 1930 until 1936. What then—with 25 millions of persons out of work, with factories going without even caretakers, idle, rusting and falling down will become of this accumulated surplus? It could be invested in many ways that would be considered good business at the time of the investment and, then, later on, if industry went down so would your investment. That is why all those accumulated funds set aside for the benefit of the workers on retirement, etc., should be invested

in government bonds. While those bonds don't pay the highest interest rate obtainable, at least if everything else goes up in smoke, our government will be the last to fade out financially. I speak from experience, because the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has never lost one dollar of its investments, while we have seen every kind of institution, including labor, all around us lose their investments during the financial stagnation of the nation in the early 30's. Why? Other labor organizations, as they had a right to do under their rules, invested in what seemed attractive, sound investments, outside of government. We did not, so we saved the money of our Brotherhood. In saying this, we have no criticism of the others except to say that the money entrusted to a Board of Directors, which we might say is the General Executive Board of International Unions, as well as the Directors of Corporations, that is not theirs and it should be exceptionally guarded against any gambling chances in investments.

That is why I am afraid of where these pension funds are going to lead. Some, of course, carry insurance and turn over money each month to insurance companies. I am not quite sure that all insurance companies will stand up if another break comes. Millions of dollars were lost in real estate by some of the leading insurance companies of America during the break in 1930 to 1936. Farmlands that had been heavily mortgaged were sold by banks on mortgages where the banks received about 30 cents on every dollar loaned or invested. There is a little better chance with a sound insurance company than there is in the right of private investment by a Board set up between the employer and the union.

Pension Funds Disappear

We have seen in the Miners' case where the funds that had been accumulated from the setting aside of ten cents a ton for the welfare of the Miners faded out, even though the mining of coal in tonnage had increased. I have seen the mines close down for periods of three months in my time. This could happen again. The Miners were justified in asking for an increase on the ten cent royalty, but what if the coal operators quit mining coal because of a paralysis of industry or because of substitutes for coal such as oil, electricity and other substitutes, what then will become of the Miners' royalty which is now twenty cents per ton? The same goes for our own trucking business. What if the railroads take over most of our trucking and there is no haul-

ing of either coal or steel or iron or anything else, such as we enjoy now during these years when every smoke stack is puffing? We are in a war and may be in the struggle for a "real peace" for the next couple of years, but at the end of that time, where do we go? I am not sure how sound or guaranteed a retirement plan might be to the workers of the nation. And, I keep remembering we are paying for the plan by accepting an eight or ten cent an hour increase in wages when we could have obtained 15 or 18 cents an hour in order to meet the increased cost of living.

I am a little afraid that we may be going too far, but I want to make an honest statement: I don't know that I am absolutely right. I have been exploring this subject for months, trying to analyze the future from my experiences and readings of the past and I can't reach a completely satisfactory answer.

The question before us now to decide—although we have now gone far afield—is, are we safe financially with the setting up of these pension plans for which we are paying? Next, is the quality of our membership or their loyalty to the union safe in case of strike or in case of any disturbance that might arise within the union between itself and its employers. I know there are many corporations which for years have held their people tied to jobs because they had promised them seniority, retirement consideration, old age protection and other benefits provided they remained in continuous employment and loyal to their employer.

You see, the trouble with us now, all of us, is that we are building on a wave of prosperity, and we have fallen into the dream of believing that things can never change from what they are now. This is a result of more than a decade of continued prosperity and the pity of it is, and again I hope I am wrong, we may awake from that dream and find ourselves groping in a mist of disappointment when it is too late to save us as sleep walkers from walking out through the window on the seventh floor.

A Word of Advice

Don't write three or four page letters to the general office on anything that you desire to communicate. There is a knack in trying to condense your desires in short statements. When I get a four or five page letter I just have it read by one of my office help, and they boil it down and tell me the substance of the letter. With 1,000 local unions or more we can-

not spare the time to read lengthy letters that, in most instances, could be boiled down to one or two pages.

Again, when you have anything of serious importance you should not be using the telephone. We are not quite sure that your telephone, wherever you are, is not tapped. We are not quite sure that our own wires are not tapped. It is difficult to prove or to find out even from the telephone company. We do know that the secret officials of the government and prominent members of the cabinet have had their wires tapped.

Furthermore, our laws require that all business of importance such as dealing with strikes and lock-outs should be written in so that the subject or trouble can be made a matter of record in the official files. I repeat, this is the law. If we carried out the law we would refuse to talk over the phone on business matters with the representatives of our unions. We know the answer. Most officers think they want prompt action on everything. Well, that is not the constitution of the International Union which you made. We have an idea that a great many officers are too lazy to write a letter—a great many, not all.

In the future, for our own protection and to live within the law of the International Union and of the courts, we must have records of matters of importance between the International Union and the Local Union. Word of mouth or telephone conversations are not accepted in the courts as direct evidence.

If you were in this office and had to deal with the many subjects that come up over the telephone and then had to deal with court cases, you would understand what I mean and then perhaps you would understand, too, that your convenience by using the telephone does not protect the International Union in a matter of dispute where there may be others involved.

I advise you most sincerely for your own benefit to cut out the long telephone conversations dealing with the affairs and business of the organization.

I am speaking to you for your own guidance and protection.

Why We Have Succeeded

This organization was founded in 1899 and chartered by the American Federation of Labor with only 13 small Local Unions. It has grown beyond the anticipations and expectations of the men in those days who laid the foundation stone for this institution. It is going to continue to grow, we

believe. We also hope and pray that we are not over optimistic.

We are going to be set back every so often. At this writing there is a shortage of good men, and the army and the defense forces will drain a great many of our people. If we get into a serious conflict with Russia, which will involve all of Europe and Asia, you can rest assured that labor will be drafted and allocated as it was in England during the First and Second World Wars. Only through unity and recognition of authority within this International Union could this International Union prosper.

After all, there is only one head to this institution as there is only one real head to our government and that authority is composed of men who are elected to enforce the laws as they are enacted by the representatives of the people.

Your International Union, in a way, is based on the principles of our government. When you cast your ballots for the election of your officers you choose those men and nobody else to carry out the laws that you enact in convention assembled. Consequently, there can be but one head. That is composed of the elected Executive Officers, and their actions are subject to the approval of the General Executive Board. If we had five or six different heads running around the country, thumping their breast and saying, "I am it," then we would not know where we were going.

Locals Have Responsibilities

Through the charter of the American Federation of Labor granted the International Union, we are all merged together under laws that are constituted and enacted by a convention, usually a two-thirds vote of the delegates assembled, but when that election is over and the officers take their positions, and the constitution is approved by a two-thirds majority, that is the law, and the body that governs the affairs of the Local Unions within the constitution. We allow Local Unions, under this constitution, a very large amount of local autonomous rights. For instance, we allow them to set their own dues on their membership, if such procedure is approved by the membership without threats or fear. But if we find that the dues are exorbitant and that the money is not properly expended, the International Officers can step in and say you cannot do this.

If we find an official of our union taking the law in his own hands and calling strikes without any regard for the membership in meeting and without any regard to the constitution, we can say to a Local Union, you must stop this individual or else we will

have to discipline your union even to the extent of separating you from the International and reorganizing the Local Union. We have not had to do this in many instance that I know of in recent years.

We have had a wonderful lot of high class men selected by our unions but every now and then some new would-be genius is elected to office. I mean genius in his own opinion and he desires to revolutionize the procedure. Sometimes such an individual is prompted by our enemies within, especially our communistic undercover philosophers, many of whom are working around the country driving trucks. In such instances we must hold the Local Union responsible for the action of its individual representatives because the International Union is responsible, under the laws, for the actions of the Local Union. We do not desire to encroach on the autonomous rights of Local Unions, but as we created you by giving you a charter and as you agreed when accepting that charter to comply with the constitution and the decisions of the elected officers of the International, then it is our duty to see that you so comply or else leave us and we will put in your place men that will observe their agreements with us, men who will understand law and order and legal procedure, men who will not put their own selfish ideas above the laws of the International Union.

There is only one International Union, one General Executive Board—they are the supreme authority between conventions, but no member of that Board can make laws or decisions not in accordance with the constitution and no Local Union can take onto themselves the right to interpret those laws as they so desire to suit their particular district.

There is no north and there is no south, there is no east and there is no west in this International Union and because we recognize this procedure we have been successful. The day we forget this or the day that any certain men in any certain district believe they are bigger than the whole, that is the day that this group will lose out because no branch of society is greater than the powers and the conditions that created that branch.

I have repeatedly said our organization has been successful because of our unity and understanding and because as time has rolled on we have eliminated prejudices, hatreds, jealousies and above and beyond all, we have observed the obligation that we all have taken which is based on solidarity, fraternity and mainly on doing good within the law, for our membership and their families.

The Threat of War

I have received inquiries from men in public life and from news writers as to what my opinion is about the dangers confronting our country relative to the possibilities of another war. I have gone through or lived through three wars and, in my judgment, each of those three wars could have been avoided.

First, the Spanish-American War in which we engaged in combat with Spain over Cuba which was then controlled by Spain. Second, the war of 1914 commonly called the First World War which we were compelled to enter in 1917 and finished up successfully—supposedly—on November 11, 1918. Then the so-called Second World War which we entered in 1941 and which again we thought we had won after paying an awful price in both money and human life.

Tricked into Spanish War

Dealing with the first, the Spanish-American War in 1898, I think that could have been avoided. I remember very well I was working in Boston on the day that war was declared by President McKinley. The Battleship Maine was sunk in Havana Harbor, supposedly by underwater bombs controlled by the Spanish from Morro Castle in the City of Havana. The Spanish were very difficult and were abusing the Cubans with every kind of ignorant persecution which was breeding hatred for all governments. I don't think the Spanish blew up the Maine, but I do think that it is possible someone inside of the Spanish government in Morro Castle, possibly a Cuban, rebelled in secret. They might have tampered with the wires and blew up the Maine in order to get the United States into the war. It was supposed at that time that an investigation was made and that the blame was placed directly on the shoulders of the Spanish Government. I repeat that I doubt this finding now, although at that time, knowing nothing much about the intricacy of the political world, I was in sympathy with the Cuban people because of their persecution and suffering under the Spanish Government.

My reasons for believing that Spain as a nation was not guilty are based on these facts: Spain knew very well that it had no navy, no army, no money, no machinery whatever to carry on a war against the strongest nation in the world then and now, the United States. Why then should Spain bring about a war by sinking the Maine? I believe now that it

was all a frame up. It was very clever, well timed, and it brought about its desire which was to get the United States into the war so that the United States could drive Spain from Cuba.

The war of 1914 was entirely uncalled for. An Austrian Prince, who was anything but a credit to either the Royal Family or the government of Austria, was assassinated by a maniac who had a blood-thirsty desire to destroy any member of the Royal Family because of the persecution of his little country, Serbia. The little Serbian Government said they were not responsible for the actions of this maniac. They offered to leave it to arbitration, to abide by any decision made by an unprejudiced board. Austria was willing to listen, and Austria was directly involved because it was an Austrian Prince, somewhat of a profligate who had been killed. But Kaiser Wilhelm and his gang would not listen to any kind of arbitration unless the entire question was referred for settlement to only the German Government, directed and controlled by Kaiser Wilhelm and his gang of militarists. Old Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, was advised to keep his mouth shut, and the First World War began and gradually France got into it, in accordance with their agreements and treaties, to protect Switzerland and other countries. Then England got in to protect France, and, eventually, after the German submarines, under orders, sank more than one American vessel, carrying the flag of the United States and refused to apologize, they forced us into the war.

I campaigned for Woodrow Wilson in 1916 on the platform that "He kept us out of war," and we won the election by a very, very small majority. For three days we believed that Woodrow Wilson was defeated and that Charles Evans Hughes was elected and if the Republicans had not blundered badly in California, as they blundered in the last campaign in 1948 believing they had the whole thing in the bag, Charles Evans Hughes would have been elected in 1916 as President of the United States and I personally believe he would have made a great president because he was a great lawyer, a great judge and a great statesman. But I was for Wilson.

Forced into World War I

So, we went into the First World War. We were forced in by German militarists. Then we come along to Hitler whom we first considered a joke and he brought about the Second World War, a war we endeavored to keep out of because the masses of

the people of America were opposed to another war. But Mussolini of Italy tied on to Hitler and so did the Japanese Empire. The Japanese were used by Hitler and his gang to destroy our ships and our people in Pearl Harbor where those ships were peacefully located for the purpose of protecting the Philippine Islands. We could do nothing else except to get into the war reluctantly, and against our wishes and desires. We had to get into it, we could not keep out and we won the war and we crushed Germany and we saved Russia, which would undoubtedly have been trampled on by the Germans were it not for the aid and assistance of the United States in many, many different ways.

I recall this sketch of history as a reminder to our people, especially to many of our members who participated in both World Wars, that no matter how hard we try to keep out of another war we may be (as we were twice before) forced into a Third World War. The next war, if it comes, will lead them all in destruction and sorrow. That is why I hate to think of another World War.

Stalin May Not Want War

I realize that perhaps Stalin may not want a Third World War because, little though we know about the inside workings of Russia, we do know that no nation in the world can compare with the United States in resourcefulness in both manpower and war materiel; war materiel including food and clothing, but Stalin may not be able to prevent the war. Some of his leaders or lieutenants, drunk now with their own importance and their lack of knowledge of the people of the United States, may do something, as has happened before, against the wishes of Stalin and his so-called inner circle and such action may force us into another war which, in the opinion of some, would mean the destruction of modern civilization and the virtual extinction of the flower of human life.

I admire the outstanding men throughout the country who are fearful of the future but are saying nothing that would lead people to think of the dangers ahead. Those men who try to be as optimistic as they possibly can, knowing full well the dangers surrounding the inner circle in Government in modern, diplomatic and political life.

So, it is that none of us can render an opinion with any kind of assurance as to our opinions and so it is that we should try to be as hopeful as possible. At the same time we would be untrue to our responsibilities if we failed to advise our people of

the dangers that may strike our American form of civilization at any moment.

I think, therefore, there ought to be a better understanding between the men of labor, the real men of labor who are not crying for the limelight, the honorable men of labor who represent great organizations and who have the confidence of their people and the men in business, in every branch of business in our American life. Greater efforts should be made, even to the granting of concessions on each side without sacrificing fundamental principles. That kind of an understanding should be inaugurated and attempted and, perhaps some time in the near future consummated, to the end that we may have some real semblance of unity and cooperation should another conflict be forced down the throats of the American people over night. It should be distinctly understood, as I believe it is by some but not by many, that another World War or conflict will destroy all that we have—wealth, business, freedom and human life.

Even if we should win, the victory would be so expensive that it would in reality be no victory at all—even less than the victory we have obtained as a result of winning the First and Second World Wars.

What confronts us today and tomorrow is the liberty and the future of our nation. Everything else means nothing now except preparation for a world conflict which we are going to endeavor to avoid but which may be forced upon us and from which, I repeat, there will be no victory as a result of the price we will be compelled to pay. You men then, down among the rank and file, keep this in mind. Conflicts brought about as a result of our lack of knowledge with our employers or our membership should be avoided as much as possible. The lesson I am trying to convey to the American people, and especially to my own People, is that our freedom, our country, the world is not safe for democracy but on the contrary is in great danger, a danger from which I hope and pray we may escape.

Meet Your Obligations!

I am getting sick and tired in this office of the General President of having men quitting work on mere excuses that somebody else is on strike in the plant in which they work. Most of those cases involve men who want to become heroes and great big fellows in the eyes of the strikers. There are organizations, plenty of them, inside and outside the American Federation of Labor, which are trying to

do nothing else but have the Teamsters, who have agreements with certain employers, organize their crafts for them.

If you have an agreement, you keep that agreement. If you want to go out with those fellows who stop at the drop of a hat, or picket where they have no members, you don't belong to the Teamsters Union and, I repeat, emphatically, that you have no business putting up your hand and swearing to carry out our Constitution. In other words, to be plain, you don't belong in this International Brotherhood of Teamsters unless you keep our laws and observe our decisions.

I know you are going to say that you have a clause in your agreement, in some instances, in which it says as follows: "It shall not be considered a violation of this agreement if the men covered by this agreement refuse to go through a picket line." I know that clause because I helped to create it years ago, but that does not mean that you can stop work at the drop of a hat. It means this—that if such a condition arises, you must go into your union, into your local officers, and go over the situation and decide what to do and then you must notify this International Union. Bear this in mind, that if you proceed otherwise, you are a liability and not an asset to this International Union.

Think Before You Strike!

We still have a Taft-Hartley law which through hook or crook and misinterpretation—or let us say technical legal interpretation—can hold us responsible for any illegal act of yours or any violations of your agreement. I don't say that they can get convictions, but they can put us to the expense and worry of defending ourselves.

We have a case that happened in Ohio recently in which an organization that has nothing whatsoever to do with the American Federation of Labor had some trouble with one of our large employers. There were about 8 of their members involved and 110 of ours, and our 110 members who have a signed union shop agreement, quit in sympathy with these 8 men who belong to an outside organization. You may call this stupidity, ignorance, but please don't call it good unionism and please don't call it good business or common sense.

Before men stop work they must take the matter up with the officers of their local union and the officers of the local union must take it up with the International Union or else, as I said in the beginning, if they violate their contract and their obligation,

they don't belong in this International Union, or they should not belong.

Some local members who have not been out of work for four or five years and who know nothing about agreements, think they are big men because they have not the guts, nor the courage, nor the brains to live up to their contract and to their agreement, which obligation they made when they became members and when we issued them a charter. I appeal to you to watch your step; it is very easy to get into trouble; it is very difficult and sometimes expensive to get out. So please for your own sake, be careful and keep working if you can.

Withdrawal Cards

I have repeatedly written in this journal that a withdrawal card is nothing more or less than to show that the individual left the local union in good standing. A withdrawal card is of no use except to show that the holder left the union without owing dues or assessments. To gain membership back into a local union, the individual must deposit the withdrawal card into the local union from which he obtained same. The local union has the right to reject or accept the withdrawal card. If the individual is in another part of the country, away from the office of the local union, he may mail the withdrawal card and if the local union which issued the withdrawal card desires to accept it and issue him a transfer card, then he has the right to deposit the transfer card in the union under whose jurisdiction he desires to work.

However, if the local union to which the transfer card is submitted, in order that this individual may become a member, believes that the individual is not worthy of membership and feels that the union issuing the transfer card was misinformed or had forgotten something about this individual, then the local union in which the transfer card is deposited has the right to call the matter to the attention of the local union issuing the transfer card.

The sum and substance of the whole thing is this: A withdrawal card disconnects the individual with any membership in our union. It is almost the same, and it has no greater standing when the membership is again applied for, than an individual seeking membership in one of our unions for the first time. Local unions must be extremely careful now as to who shall be admitted to membership. There are undesirables seeking admission. Keep them out or they will, in time, destroy you.

Report on Western Conference

HAILED as the most successful session in the organization's history, the Western Conference of Teamsters wound up its fourteenth meeting in Seattle October 20, after blue-printing a program of action designed to expand and solidify the movement in the 11 western states.

During a week of concentrated analysis of problems facing Teamsters, the Conference:

- Condemned the recent order of the National Credit Committee which discriminates against auto dealers and purchasers in western states through credit curbs on auto purchases.

- Vigorously opposed efforts of some national firms to put into effect certain pension plans without first discussing them with the Union.

- Put Kraft Foods on notice that the Teamsters will not tolerate arbitrary action in violation of the law.

- Pledged cooperation with industry in furthering the work of the Washington Highway Research

Fourteenth Meeting of Western Conference Of Teamsters Is 'Most Successful' in History; Group Raps Auto Credit Curbs, Applauds English

Council and the Western Highway Institute in the study of highway problems.

- Applauded John F. English, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Teamsters' International, for his advocacy of negotiation, conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of disputes.

- Heard Frank Tobin, director of the International's statistical and research department, describe activities of the Office of Defense Transportation and advocate an even break for the trucking industry with rails.

- Went on record opposing the readmission of the Machinists to the American Federation of Labor until that organization gives satisfactory guarantees that it will ob-

serve and respect the jurisdiction of the Teamsters at all times.

- Heard Executive Vice President Dave Beck praise work of the delegates and forecast a tremendous organizing effort based on detailed plans formulated during the Conference session.

At the close of the five-day meeting—during which caucuses were held by the various trade divisions to study individual problems facing the groups—the Conference unanimously adopted the following reports:

Public Relations Division—In a report issued by Raymond F. Leheney, director of Joint Council No. 42's Public Relations Department, the Division recommended that all Joint Councils are area groups of



Members of the Policy Committee for the Western Conference of Teamsters. They are, standing, left to right: Phil Brady, George Mock, Ted White, Fullmer Latter, Joe Diviny, Lew Harkins, Jack Schlaht, Al Marty, Walter Bass and H. L. Woxberg. Seated, left to right: Bill Franklin, Sam S. DeMoss, Mark Whiting, Frank W. Brewster (chairman), Einar Mohn, Jack Annand and Paul Jones.

locals set up public relations committees to study this field and undertake this work on as large a scale as possible. It was also recommended that locals assist in organizing Card and Label Leagues to promote the purchase and use of union goods from union firms.

Highway Division—The Division recommended that Conference Chairman Beck appoint a committee to study over-the-road contracts and take steps to see that all agreements in the West expire on the same day. It also strongly urged the building of a heavy-duty high-speed highway connecting the Northwest with Alaska, as a vitally necessary step in national defense. H. L. Woxberg was Division chairman.

Bakery Division — A resolution was proposed, through Chairman Wendell Phillips, serving notice on the baking industry that the five-day week is long overdue and must be granted. The Division reported excellent progress in wages and working conditions in the past year.

Beverage Division—Chairman William Griffin reported that in all departments—wine, liquor, soft drinks and beer—steady improvements had been made. In the soft drink and brewing industry, the Division recommended that locals arrange to have all agreements in the West expire on the same day to facilitate negotiations.

Building and Construction Division—Chairman George Purvis reported the Division had purchased a motion picture camera to photograph equipment around which jurisdictional disputes are taking place. The Division asked cooperation from all Teamsters in meeting specific organizational problems.

Chauffeurs Division — Presented by Chairman Walter Bass, the report advocated a strong public relations program. It also was recommended locals demand that companies putting on women taxi drivers during the emergency be forced to pay them the same scale as men drivers.

Legal Division—Chairman John C. Stevenson reported that since the last Conference, there had been a revolution in the basic law of the land. He cited cases which have upset labor's long established right to picket and pointed out dangers in negotiation of welfare plans.

Statistical Division—When and if new stabilization control boards are set up, labor must insist upon representation, Chairman Charles Cross reported for the Division. He said labor also must have direct representation on all price and rationing boards, and that wages must be permitted to keep pace with the cost of living and all non-inflationary matters, such as pensions, insurance and welfare plans must be permitted.



JOHN F. ENGLISH
Lauded Conference progress

Warehouse and Produce Division —The Conference approved a recommendation that Teamster jurisdiction in the flour and feed milling industry and in the sugar mills be claimed and demanded, especially where such jurisdiction is now held by federal unions.

Miscellaneous Division — Chairman Fred V. Irvin laid special stress on the organization of outside salesmen and advance salesmen, warning that in many instances employers are using such salesmen to replace driver-salesmen.

General Hauling Division—

Steady improvement in wages and conditions were reported by Chairman Gerald Shearin. This Division reported 95 per cent organized in the West.

High praise for the work of the Western Conference and its rapid progress was voiced by Secretary-Treasurer English. He declared that advances made by the Conference proved the efficacy of the adoption of modern business methods. He lauded Executive Vice President Beck and said the life and achievements of General President Daniel J. Tobin were an inspiration to all in the Teamster movement.

"The International Union is solidly back of these Conferences," Brother English said. "It has chartered several National Conferences because it knows they mean progress. We have increased in membership, but we have only scratched the surface. Much hard work is still to be done."

Brother English also reported on plans for the new Teamster building in Washington, D. C., saying it would be delayed only if government requirements made it impossible to obtain necessary materials.

In discussing the Office of Defense Transportation, the International's statistician, Frank Tobin, declared the bureau was sympathetic toward the railroad interests, although the ATA was furnishing men to work with the office on deferments from the draft. He said the ODT already had promoted the financing of 125,000 new freight cars for the railroads and questioned whether the ODT might not force traffic to the rails in the event the need for so many cars did not develop.

"Nobody knows what the ODT is going to do," he declared. "It has already helped the rails. Will it place restrictions on trucks under the guise of saving defense materials? There are plenty of headaches ahead for the trucking industry and the Teamsters until we have a set-up comparable to that of the rails."

(Continued on page 30)

Setback Will Strengthen Labor

I SAID to you in last month's JOURNAL to prepare for defeat in the election. I wrote the article 10 or 12 days before election day. I call it to your attention on page 2 of the November issue.

I had 16 years of experience in national elections. That perhaps gives me a little advantage over the ordinary labor individual who has recently identified himself with the political situation in our country. As a matter of fact, in four successful presidential campaigns for the late President Roosevelt, during which I headed the labor division of those campaigns; there were days and weeks in which we were so thoroughly in doubt that the national headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel was like a graveyard surrounded by discouragement. Then something happened to change the whole picture.

Of course, we had really great fighters and great leaders in whom the masses of the toilers of the nation had confidence and those leaders, by their expressions, instilled confidence into the toilers of the nation. The organized workers can win but they need help from the unorganized multitudes who usually follow organized labor.

Promises Forgotten

I am not saying that we do not have great men now in public life, nor am I finding fault with what has generally happened to labor in recent years, but I do feel very much disappointed that the party labor endeavored to elect to office so forgot its promises that it was really worse to labor, if that could be said, after the election in 1948 and in the recent session of Congress than before its victory in 1948. We can have a majority of Democrats in the House of Congress and in the United States Senate and still we can lose on every vote for labor. The

Past Defeats Have United Workers, Increased Determination to Win; Danger Now Is That Enemies Might Drive Labor Into Radicalism

by DANIEL J. TOBIN

majority can be defeated because the majority of the party in power does not vote or work together.

Most of the Southern Democrats really should be classified as Republicans of the ancient type. What good is it for us to keep preaching that we have a majority of Congress and that the platform of the Democratic Party will be carried out? This has been proved to be false, brutally misleading, because the newest of the Congressmen and most of the Senators from those states of the South line up with the capitalistic representatives from the north and the east.

In listening to the returns from the election I was surprised at the vast majorities that our enemies received, but in the final analysis, I was not surprised that we lost a great many of the friends of labor we were backing. While there was a very large vote cast, I find now that innumerable multitudes of working men and women and their families did not go to the polls. All of our enemies went to the polls and they did their job; they elected our enemies. But, as I said in last month's issue, don't be discouraged, don't give up faith in the eventual success of the masses of the toilers of our nation.

There can be many reasons stated why some of the friends of labor were defeated and some of the enemies of labor were elected. When any party is in office 16 or 18 years, the people almost as a whole demand a change. Whether this is right or wrong, it is history.

I wonder whether or not labor

will lose very much as a result of the change. I am somewhat of the opinion that we can't lose much more than we have lost or else they will force us over to the border of radicalism which I call un-Americanism. In the two years since the 1948 election we have not gained anything. Even repeal the Taft-Hartley Law has not been supported by many of the supposed friends of labor. They have thrown it in the junk pile. When it did come up in the spring of 1949 it was shelved and set aside. Not one vote was changed, if I remember, in the United States Senate, in favor of labor on that one bill.

Not Successful

We were promised that in the 1950 election which has just taken place, that if the administration was successful at the polls they would introduce a bill repealing this obnoxious law. Well, the administration was not successful and now we are fighting with our back to the wall to see where we are going from here. I am very confident that we can't go farther back and that even the Republicans who had to fight for their lives will seriously consider making themselves more likable to the masses of the toilers of the nation. It is my opinion that this serious setback labor received at the polls on November 7 will bring labor closer together. It may be the cause of merging the great organized labor movements of America. The more you crush us the faster we grow.

We have not lost very much in this last election considering what

we have received or gained in the past four years, which was "Nothing." All we have had in recent years are setbacks and anti-labor-hating legislation, not only in the national government but in many of the state governments. Consequently, my analysis of this situation is, fundamentally, we did not lose a great deal because we had nothing to lose and may not have obtained anything even if some of our friends were elected.

We are sorry for men who had stood up and voted for us who were defeated in this last election, but that does not mean labor should fall back and begin to lament and moan itself into submission or despondency.

How many times in the history of the struggle of the workers in this country and other countries have they been set aside, have they been defeated? Innumerable times; when the skies look black. We grit our teeth. From every defeat the workers come closer together and become stronger and, eventually, they defeated the men who endeavored to destroy their freedom. It can and will happen again, so keep up your courage and I promise you that labor is not going down in defeat; labor is not going to be set back; labor will, as time goes on, become stronger and stronger until eventually those who are now gloating over their success will in turn shed tears of re-

morse because of their foolishness in endeavoring to destroy the myriads of working men and women of the nation, especially the organized toilers.

I went through the campaign in 1920 when James Cox, who was Governor of Ohio, a great man, received the Democratic nomination. We were snowed under. Cox got a very small vote and one of the poorest Presidents the U. S. ever had, Harding, was elected. Labor was discouraged because Harry Daugherty, the man who went down somewhat in disgrace, was made the Attorney General. Daugherty was a small lawyer from a small town in Ohio but he was a fixer. He appointed William J. Burns, whose agency had kidnapped the McNamaras, the Iron Workers, out of Indianapolis as Chief of the Secret Service. At the time that was equivalent to the position which is now held by one of the finest men in the country, J. Edgar Hoover, who has made that very important position an honorable one and a department that has served the nation admirably and courageously.

Clouds Looked Black

We at one time called meetings in Washington, headed by Gompers, trying to impeach Mr. Burns and seriously considering the question of endeavoring to impeach Harry Daugherty.

The clouds looked black for labor after eight years of success and progress under Woodrow Wilson but we did not get discouraged. Again, in 1924, Calvin Coolidge was elected, an old fashioned Republican from Massachusetts, whose greatest boast was that while Governor of Massachusetts he destroyed the labor organization of the policemen and beat them to a frazzle when they stopped working. He was elected on that platform. Again labor took its defeat and was more determined to go onward and organize and organize.

Again, in 1928, when Al Smith

(Continued on page 30)

Bruised But Not Broken



Past Year Was Eventful Period

THE year 1950 has been an eventful one in the life of the nation and in the affairs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Economic difficulties have plagued the nation, a war has broken out and the year end finds the United States and the free world in a struggle against the possibility of the third world war.

The Teamsters' Union has had a busy year in organizing, union education, watching jurisdiction, fighting "gypsy" trucking practices and in general working with other trade unions in an effort to push overall labor advances.

A quick review of the *INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER* with a glance at the highlights including special articles, editorials and departmental contributions reflects the problems of 1950.

A strong campaign of political education was carried on throughout the year in the pages of *THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER*, particularly through the "Timely Remarks" department written by General President Tobin. In this January issue was only one of the many strong pleas made by the general president for unity in labor at the polls on the November election day.

Special Article

The Reverend Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., one of the world's outstanding authorities on Russia contributed a special article on "Labor Unions in Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia."

Another January article of general interest and one which was widely reported and reprinted was entitled "Remembrance of Sam Gompers" and was written by the General President who was an old friend and associate of the late AFL leader.

The death of I. M. Ornburn, head of the Union Label Trades Department, AFL, was reported in January. He was to be succeeded by

Review of 1950 as Recorded on Pages Of The International Teamster Shows Unionism and Democracy Met Problems

a vote of the general Executive Board of the Federation by a Teamster, Ray Leheney of Joint Council 42, Los Angeles, Calif.

The "Forecast for '50" included contributions by outstanding figures—most of whom were optimistic. A report of the formation of the anti-communist world labor group, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was reported.

In February the cover of the magazine had a portrait of Samuel Gompers and a special article inside told about the Gompers dinner marking the first of a year-long series of commemorative celebrations in the Gompers centennial year.

Truck leasing and gypsy trucking practices were the subjects of articles by Frank Tobin in several issues of the *JOURNAL* in 1950. The failings of ICC in enforcement were shown in a document filed early in 1950, reported in *THE TEAMSTER*.

Robert N. Denham, former General Counsel of the National Labor

Relations Board, was the subject of an article entitled "Denham Must Abdicate." The campaign by labor against Denham finally bore fruit toward the end of the year when he resigned by request of the President.

Associate Editor Thomas Flynn in February wrote of the union's stand on owner-drivers and Local 753 was the subject of historical feature article. How truck drivers practice safety was a picture spread subject and further highway safety information was contained in an overall review of the progress of the uniform vehicle code.

Army Truck Feature

A story and picture layout on the Army and its work in pioneering truck design was interesting and a forecast of the role trucks were to play in the emergency a few months later. "The Oregon Trail—Road of Empire," another in the popular historic highway features appeared in February.

In March the magazine cover portrayed General Counsel Denham trying to drive a team, captioned "Labor" and "Management" with each horse pulling in a different direction. An inside article said the "Fire Denham" demand was growing. The AFL political plans were reported in February, as was the appointment of Paul Styles, a liberal, to membership on the NLRB, replacing a conservative.

The need for highway aid was described which particular emphasis on the Interstate Highway System was given. William L. McFetridge, head of the building service employees, and a strong friend of the Teamsters, was named to the AFL



Denham's failure was dramatized.



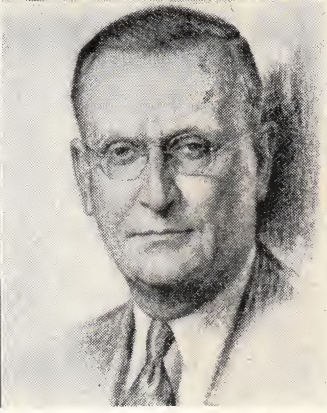
The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh hit communism, fascism in fine article on labor unions in Russia, Nazi Germany.



A veteran labor leader, I. M. Ornburn, Secretary of Union Label Trades Department, died in December last year.



Labor observed the 100th anniversary of the birth of the founding father of organized labor, Samuel Gompers.



Wm. L. McFetridge, president of the Building Service Employees' Union, was elected to fill A.F.L. Council seat.

Executive Council. The union-busting drive in Congress under the guise of anti-trust revision was reported and the historic highway feature was on "The Susquehanna Trail."

The death of Vice President Edward F. Murphy came as a shock to the many members of the organization who knew him. Another article on the evils of gypsy trucking appeared in the April issue. In this month's issue also the President's move to reorganize the NLRB, an effort to deprive Denham of some authority, was reported. Other features in this month's TEAMSTER included one on the 1950 census and one on the important role organized labor is playing in the Marshall Plan in Europe. "Listen Ladies," a new one-page department was introduced in April also.

In May General President Tobin, writing in "Timely Remarks" predicted that the working people would not go to the polls in as great a number as they should. A Teamster organizing victory as a result of extended litigation in which 60,000 cannery workers were affected, was reported in May.

The spring sessions of the trade divisions organizing conference in Chicago were the subjects of a three-part article in May. The Teamster has consistently fought the railroad propaganda and an article this month aroused wide interest. "The Wheel," first of a three-part historical series,

began this month. Another Teamster legal victory, this one in Texas, was also reported.

The "driver of the year," Lloyd Reisner, a Hoosier, member of Local 135, called at the White House and his visit was reported in June. Plans for the 1950 all-truck check were contained in a special section of the June issue. Features included a report on a \$2 billion moving job done by Teamsters in New York when a large insurance company moved, and an article on the new gas-turbine engine which is being tried out in the Northwest in trucks. Pictures and an article on the AFL Union Industries show appeared in June.

World Picture Viewed

An extensive report on the work of the General Executive Board appeared in the July issue and a new two-column feature on "The Teamster Looks at World Transport" began in July. A strong message entitled "Labor Must Have Unity—Now," by General President Tobin, appeared in July. G. F. Weizenecker, new Vice President, was honored by Joint Council 26 in Cincinnati.

An editorial page chart showing how hourly wage rates have gone up and weekly hours have gone down told its own story of the value of organization for improved conditions and higher wages. An address made by the late Senator David I. Walsh in the United States Senate when the old Case bill was debated was so

timely that THE TEAMSTER reprinted it in July as an educational feature.

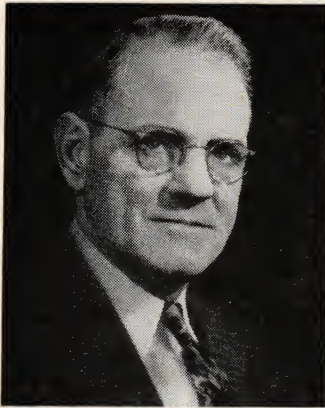
A rebuttal to the *Reader's Digest* attack on trucking was prepared by THE TEAMSTER and won wide comment, including extensive reprinting. The ICC order against "gypsies" was another chapter for those who had followed the reports on the outlaw trucking practices.

In August the magazine published a roundup report of the all-truck check, with photographs from all parts of the country. Brief excerpts were printed from many sections on the successful organization drive. The death of John P. McLaughlin, International Vice President, saddened the Union, particularly members in the West.

A patriotic special message by the General President, called "Let Us Save Freedom," reminded the members of the duty in the national crisis. A special feature on vending machines was widely discussed in view of the efforts by the Teamsters to enter that field for extensive organization work.

Frank Tobin's detailed testimony on trucking and truck leasing, given before the Senate Subcommittee on Land and Water Transportation, appeared in August. A highway safety feature and an article on the new public links golf champion, a Teamster, Stan Beilat of Yonkers, N. Y., were other items in August.

One of the leading features in the September issue was "Labor's Big



Cleveland mourned the death of Vice President Edward F. Murphy of the 9th District. He had been a civic leader.



Lloyd Reisner of Local 135 was named "Driver of the Year," honored nationally for his record and rescue.



Bernard Baruch urged that the U. S. "fight with both hands" in special article printed in October issue.



George J. Bott was named general counsel for NLRB as his former boss, Robert Denham, stepped out by request.

Job," by President Tobin, in which he made a plea for labor participation and labor-management cooperation. The testimony before the Senate subcommittee on the truck-leasing problem was reprinted in part in September. This testimony showed that legitimate carriers are concerned with outlaw practices. "Real Enforcement Needed," a companion editorial, appeared in September.

Another aspect of labor and the world emergency was covered by a policy statement by the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council. "Trucks Go to War" was one of the first articles on the part that trucks and trucking are playing in the emergency.

A Teamster, Harold J. Gibbons of St. Louis, was a member of a three-man team of trade unionists which investigated Marshall Plan operations in France. The report presented to the ECA was described in part by an article in the September TEAMSTER. An anniversary story on 15 years of Social Security revealed the advances made in the last decade and a half.

Baruch Speaks Out

In October one of America's leading figures, Bernard Baruch, an old friend of General President Tobin, said "Let's Fight with Both Hands" in a timely article on mobilization.

The American Federation of Labor's convention in Houston, Tex., was reported in October, as was the

dinner given in honor of the General President, sponsored by the Texas Conference of Teamsters. The cover of the magazine and a special article told about the safety patrol work in American schools. A strong attack on totalitarianism under the title "We Must Stop Communism," an address given by Executive Vice President Dave Beck before the San Francisco Commonwealth Club, was reprinted in the October TEAMSTER. An interesting sport story from Local No. 22 was published this month.

Postponement of a leasing order by the ICC was reported following a petition by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and 11 other groups seeking reconsideration. The order, originally issued June 26, 1950, was postponed indefinitely.

Last month, November, the first of two reports on the successful meeting of the Western Conference appeared. The second part is in this issue of THE TEAMSTER. A discussion based on interviews with high Government officials, describing industrial mobilization plans, was published last month. A topic of growing and perhaps fateful interest—civilian defense—was the subject of an article last month, with emphasis on the importance that trucking will have in any civilian defense emergency.

An unusual health project, the Labor Health Institute, organized and operated by Teamsters Local No. 688, St. Louis, Mo., was the sub-

ject of an interesting article with photos from the institute. Some items on NLRB were in last month's magazine, including the appointment announcement of George J. Bott, new General Counsel, and NLRB's policy statement on what is "local business."

"Labor Balances the Books on Congress" was written before the election, and with the Democratic losses, the books might well be closed, for little can be done until the 82nd session convenes in January.

Shop Card Drive

During the year THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER carried forward a continuing union label education and promotion drive, with the union service and shop card featured in each of the institutional messages. These messages usually appeared on the back cover of the magazine. THE TEAMSTER also was alert to the safety problems of trucking and in almost every month a safety message appeared, usually with a dramatic photo or illustration.

With the approach of 1951, THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, as a service to its membership, will publish reports on national and union affairs of vital interest to the Teamsters. Next year promises to be a busy one and THE TEAMSTER will mirror the activities of the year in its pages throughout 1951.

EDITORIALS

An Uphill Battle

The next two years will be an uphill political battle for labor. This is the only conclusion which can be reached following the decisive off-year swing in the 1950 elections to the Republicans.

The Senate will have a narrow margin in favor of the Democrats. While the majority is nominally Democratic, the chief importance the majority will have is that of enabling the body to be organized by the President's own party. Insofar as real achievement along liberal lines is concerned the Senate is definitely conservative—look at the sitting members who are conservative and add those to the new conservatives from the Republicans who have come into the body as member of the 82nd Congress.

Labor in 1950 has lost some of its best senatorial friends—Frank Graham in North Carolina; Claude Pepper in Florida; Glen Taylor in Idaho; Francis Myers in Pennsylvania; Elbert Thomas in Oregon, and Scott Lucas in Illinois.

A few labor-backed friends came back—Warren Magnuson in Washington; Brien McMahon and William Benton in Connecticut, and Herbert Lehman in New York.

Senator Taft won handily in Ohio despite labor's heavy efforts, but Forrest Donnell was beaten in Missouri.

Many strong liberals will be absent from the House including Andrew J. Biemiller, Wisconsin, former AFL organizer; Helen Gahagan Douglas, California, and John Carroll, Colorado.

Labor made tremendous efforts in the 1950 campaign. Without these efforts the reactionary tide might have been much worse. We might have had a bitterly reactionary Congress and lost many more friends than we did had not labor worked as energetically as it did. But this resistance to the reactionary tide does not keep labor from being compelled to fight a long struggle for improvements in the months and years ahead.

Between now and the meeting of the 82nd Congress, labor strategists will be studying the election returns to see wherein the picture might have been improved. But as the poet says the "saddest words" are those "it might have been." And so labor faces a two-fold job: first of making a detailed analysis and taking a hard, unbiased look at the returns and secondly, of mapping the strategy for 1951 and 1952. Labor has too much at stake to

turn its back on politics. Labor cannot let the results—whatever the causes—dissuade it from the path of political service to its members.

The next two years will be an uphill battle, but labor had better buckle down to the task of girding for that battle. A serious defeat is behind us, but victory may be ahead if we all plan carefully and work diligently, as we have all worked before, in the years ahead.

Christmas—1950

The old familiar tidings of "peace on earth" come in 1950 with more of a hope for things not attained than in faith for works achieved. For in many parts of the world there is no peace. Mankind's selfishness has the better of him and differences of opinion are being translated into bloody conflict in various areas of this troubled earth.

The holiday wish for peace comes with a particularly poignant hope to many families in this country, whose sons are either in the service or under the expanded military program are about to be inducted. To the families with sons, husbands or sweethearts in Korea this Christmas will be a sad one—especially sad if the loved ones are languishing in an Army hospital or suffering the hardships of frontline action in a Korean Christmas.

Christmas 1950 with its many perils the world over should focus attention anew on the message of the Babe of Bethlehem,—a message which carries hope for all mankind regardless of religious persuasion. There can be no better wish today for all of us than that we work together to attain that state whereby we can truly say as it was proclaimed 20 centuries ago that there is peace on earth and good will toward all men.

The Manpower Problem

Where will we get all the manpower necessary to sustain our high level of civilian and military production? This is a question which is causing grave difficulties in both industry and government circles.

One of the most definite official answers has been given by Robert C. Goodwin, newly appointed Executive Director of the Office of War Manpower in the Department of Labor. Goodwin was a top official in the World War II War Manpower Commission and so his words are not exactly those of an amateur.

In this first official speech after being named to the manpower office he gave a full-scale address on the manpower subject before an AFL union convention in Chicago, the meeting of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association.

In that speech Goodwin said that we can summarize our potential resources for expansion along these lines—the words are his:

“1. We can draw some 1.4 million workers from those currently unemployed.

“2. More women can be brought into the labor force, although recent high birth rates would limit the number of mothers available. Child care problems would be much greater than those of World War II.

“3. We can utilize more handicapped workers.

“4. We can draw upon youth. Most of this will come about through the Selective Service System.

“5. Some older workers, now retired, will reenter the labor market.

“6. Factory hours, which now average about 41, can be increased. But of course there is a limit above which increased hours will not be productive. They averaged 46 hours during World War II.

“7. Some release of machinery, material and labor can come from curtailing less essential civilian production.”

This is the general outlook from the government's point of view and these points made by Goodwin should cause everyone interested in America's capacity to produce in the emergency to stop and think. Labor has a great stake in this problem and should ponder the direction that manpower efforts can be pushed.

The Profit Parade

One of the parades at this holiday time which we are not hearing too much about which is certainly giving a merry Christmas to a select few is the parade of profits.

Returns are not in for the fourth quarter, but as we look back over the third quarter, we can see how the coupon clippers have netted a large take from their investments. A recent survey shows that in the third quarter based on the earnings of nearly 500 corporations, profits are up more than 50 per cent over the third quarter of last year.

Call it what you will, a “profit parade,” a “gray train,” “all velvet” or what have you, it all comes out the same. The profit boys are really taking—taking at the rate of some \$23.2 billion a year.

While you are pondering this figure, look at some particulars: profits after taxes: U. S. Steel \$59.7 million as compared with last year's third quarter of \$39.1 million; GM's \$217.3 million as compared with last year's \$198.7 million; Standard Oil's (Calif.) \$40.6 million as compared with last year's \$29.6 million;

Union Carbide's \$38.6 million as compared with last year's \$33.4 million.

And so it goes. Other figures could be given, but the story would be the same—big profits in this quarter after taxes. But it's another story when you look at the wage picture and the price picture. Wages are barely holding their own and are actually lagging as compared with the spiralling prices.

These poor corporations! Mustn't touch them with an excess profits tax! Oh no! The take is only 51 per cent greater than last year's third quarter. And this means a merry, merry Christmas for big corporations.

The Titans Quarrel

One of the biggest problems facing the national economy today is: will we have enough steel?

The answers to this question are by no means simple. The complexity of modern economy with the many war and foreign aid demands on it makes any answer an extremely difficult one. The Administration has been pushing for an expanded steel industry for a long time. During the inflationary period of a couple of years ago this idea had wide support, but when we began to go into an economic tailspin a little later, the idea of expanded steel production seemed to some an unwise venture.

Today we are in an economy with almost all our manpower employed and the demands of civilian production heavier than ever. On top of this we have tremendous call for steel for the new arms program—our own and those of the friendly nations we are helping.

The differences of opinion have broken out in top-level discussions among the industry's titans. General Motors' president, G. E. Wilson, in a recent platform appearance took some healthy slaps at the steel industry and said that the industry “didn't have enough confidence . . . in our country and in its growth.”

Wilson was making a formal speech at the metals society meeting. He added that in the past 50 years steel capacity has increased eight times while oil has increased 30 times, electric power 70 times and automobiles 2,000 times. He added that he would say to one of the steel magnates and his friends “to go ahead with the country.”

The steel industry has come back through their official spokesmen and their trade press. But they cannot, with all their rationalizing and discussion, cover up the fact that we are in for some tremendous steel needs. The answer: how will expansion be developed? Through private and public auspices? Perhaps the tycoons should take a lesson from England and realize that an expanding economy must have steel. If we do not get it one way, we may have to another.

When big men of such an important industry as automobiles scream for more steel, it would seem time for the steel barons to take real notice.

Unions Should Aid Servicemen

CHRISTMAS 1950 will see over 2,000,000 men and women in the armed services. By Christmas 1951, we may have as many as 3,000,000 in uniform.

The holiday season, a time of traditional American good cheer, will be one in which thousands of service personnel will be entertained and dined in the homes of the civilian population. Many of those in uniform will be away from family and friends and unable to obtain leave and will welcome invitations to spend Christmas and New Year's as guests for the day.

The holiday season also points up one of the problems of the service people—men and women—and the families of the married men in the armed forces. The problem is: how to spend off-hours time; how to fit into community life; how to become part of the community in which they are located, temporarily or for long periods of service.

The holiday season should be a starting point—not merely a one-shot—in becoming acquainted with some service people and establishing a friendly welcome and continuing relationship which will help substantially in building morale of service people.

The off-hours welfare of the service man has always been the cause of concern of our defense officials. During World War II we had the U. S. O. and the many kindred co-operating organizations. Clubs, free movies, dances and organized recreation had a big part in the life of the soldier and sailor in World War II.

Today we have a problem which is the same in some respects but vastly different in others. There are still tens of thousands of unattached young men and young women who appreciate and enjoy organized recreation including dances, clubs and

other activities sponsored by civilian organizations.

Today we do not have the U. S. O., but we do have the Associated Services of the Armed Forces. This organization includes representatives of the three principal faiths—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish. Members of this organization are the Y. M. C. A., the National Catholic Community Services and the National Jewish Welfare Board.

There are some 100 joint clubs sponsored by the Associated Services in the continental United States and as of this writing about 15 overseas. These are in Alaska, Hawaii, Okinawa, and Guam.

Face New Problems

But the picture would be incomplete if we were to show only the work of organized recreation. The problem today of the service people at military camps and installations is somewhat different. Perhaps we should say we are faced with an added problem, particularly with reference to the married man.

Put it another way: in World War II most of the men in the armed forces were single. While there were many family men, the proportion in comparison with the overall size of the service is greater now than in the period 1941-45. Many of the men who joined the services in World War II remained in the Army, Navy or Air Force to make their services life-time careers. Pay and benefits have been increased to the extent that many thousands have found a service career attractive.

The fact that we have so many family men and so many in the

armed service who are making a career has created a new problem in off-hours recreation and entertainment.

In the first place, civilians should remember that service people do not have their hands out in a perpetual "gimme." In World War II when pay was not what it is today and there was a problem of dislocated personnel and we had a great patriotic fervor to entertain the boys, we had the free tickets to shows, theaters, concerts, lectures, etc. But today things are different. For the most part the services do not expect hand-outs—they do not want to feel that they must be patronized.

The service man of today receives a decent salary and he is willing to pay his way. He emphatically does not want to be an object of civic charity. The service man wants to be a part of the community, sharing its responsibilities and benefits like anyone else. He does not want to be something special.

To make service men feel that they are a normal part of the community is one of the primary tasks and should be a top-priority goal of every community near a service installation. It may not be possible to make every man and woman located in an installation a definite part of the community, but a great deal can be done—and is being done in many parts of the U. S.

The first job of the community is to establish a basis of getting acquainted and of understanding the service people. Once the civilians and the soldiers or sailors know each other, the rest become easier. In this connection there should be no

distinction between officers and enlisted personnel. Usually the officers have access to clubs, organizations and other places not always open to the enlisted men. But there is far less distinction between officer and enlisted man insofar as off-hours recreation and entertainment are concerned than most civilians imagine. Civilians are doing disservice to troops when they try to emphasize the rank differences which happen to prevail in the armed forces.

Organizations of all types have a real opportunity of making the service man feel welcome—and this applies particularly to the family man, the non-com or the young officer who is married with a wife and a kid or two. In some areas churches are doing a good job, but in others churches are so crowded now that despite all the injunctions of brotherly love, little invitation is held out to strangers in the area who might swell the overtaxed facilities.

The Army, Navy, and Air Force have found that the troops have a great interest in church and church affairs and, of course, try to provide suitable outlets for this desire in chapels on the posts. But troops like to get out among civilians, away from the military atmosphere. In-

cidentally, there can be found among the service personnel a great many youth leaders, Sunday School teachers and the like who are willing, able and anxious to help out.

Many of the service men are members of lodges, fraternal or social organizations. Although a member of an order may be entitled to attend a meeting in a strange town, he does not always feel inclined to attend or go to an affair without an invitation. Lodges and fraternal groups can seek out their brother members around posts or camps. Lodges can put the teachings of brotherhood into practice with little trouble and will find that great dividends in human service and value are forthcoming.

Hobbies Are Important

Hobbies play an important role in recreation in civilian and service life. So important are hobbies that the Department of Defense through its services has established an extensive hobby program. But a hobby on the post is one thing and participating with like-minded hobbyists away is something else. A serviceman likes to feel that he can get away from the reservation and participate with others in his favorite hobby—he likes to fiddle around a good

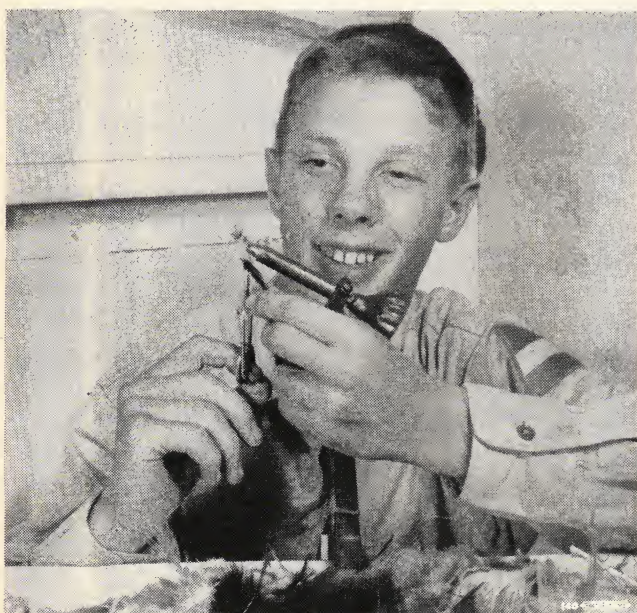
work shop, a photo lab, a model railroad or airplane set-up or in any of the dozens of other hobbies. The serviceman likes to get away from the O. D. and see a few sport shirts—and get into leisure clothes himself. He likes to feel that he is part of the community enjoying recreation just the same as does the butcher, the baker, the Teamster, the lawyer, doctor or merchant.

Labor unions, likewise, can find men of like interests who would enjoy coming down to the local, attending the meeting, enjoying beer and conversation. Many locals have educational programs or recreation programs. Union men like to be with other union men—they prefer their own craft, of course, but they would rather be with other trade unionists and shoot the breeze than to miss out altogether on union talk.

Craft unions are also missing bets in not checking into men on the posts who are doing work in their jurisdiction. Teamsters, for instance, might do well to look into the truck driving personnel. Truck drivers would rather talk to truck drivers than to people who know nothing about their work and have no understanding of it.

Some locals have sports programs

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Ability to carry on with civilian hobbies while serving in the armed forces means much to service personnel. This young soldier pursues his hobby as he ties fishing flies in hobby shop.



Unions can serve their own best interests and aid the nation by helping the armed forces. This young draftee is engaged in fashioning plastic, an interest he had begun in civilian life.

Coalition Will Rule Congress

A COALITION of conservative Democrats and Republicans will dominate the Eighty-second Congress when the new session convenes in January. The new Congress with a highly conservative complexion is the result of the mid-term elections which marked a decisive defeat for liberals and labor-backed candidates.

The 1950 balloting was important to labor, for in those elections were named 435 members of the House of Representatives for a two-year term and 36 Senators, 32 of whom were named for full six-year terms.

Fear and prejudice plus impossible promises by Republicans and the expenditures of untold millions marked the 1950 campaign as one of the most brutal within modern times. When the smoke of election battle had cleared away the Democrats had lost five Senate seats and the Republicans had gained five; the Republicans had gained 31 House seats at the expense of 25 Democrats, an American Labor Party member and existing vacancies. The Democrats had also lost seven governorships to the Republicans.

Divided 49-47

Thus the new Senate is divided 49-47 while the Administration retains a working margin of some 34 members. The box score of the election breaks down like this:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	Present Congress	New Congress
Democrats	259	234
Republicans	169	200
American Labor Party	1	0
Independent	0	1
Vacancies	6	0

Net Republican gain: 31 seats.

UNITED STATES SENATE

	Present Congress	New Congress
Democrats	54	49
Republicans	42	47

Nominal Leadership of Democrats Is Defeated in Working Practice Through Presence of Southern Reactionaries

GOVERNORS

	Present Line-up	New Line-up
Democrats	29	22
Republicans	19	25

The cold figures of the election "box score" fail to tell the full story of the 1950 election, particularly as labor is affected. The blow which hurt labor began to fall long before November 7. Three Senators who had always supported labor went down to defeat in elections before the general election date: Claude Pepper in Florida; Frank Graham in North Carolina and Glen Taylor in Idaho.

When the votes were counted November 8, the Administration had lost five Senators some of whom had been strong friends of labor. Outstanding in the loss to labor on November 7 were the defeats of Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and Francis Myers of Pennsylvania. Majority Leader Scott Lucas was also defeated.

Labor failed to unseat such conservatives as Senators Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, Homer Capehart, Indiana; Eugene Millikin of Colorado, and Burke Hickenlooper of Iowa.

Labor's No. 1 target, Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, won in Ohio, but another target, called the No. 2 one by some, Senator Forrest C. Donnell, Republican of Missouri, lost to his young Democratic opponent, Thomas C. Hennings.

The defeat of Donnell was small comfort as compared to the victory of Taft and the serious losses of men like Thomas, Myers and Lucas.

Three Republican liberals won

their efforts toward re-election: Wayne Morse of Oregon; Charles Tobey of New Hampshire and George D. Aiken of Vermont.

In the House of Representatives the picture was somewhat different, with the leadership of the Administration kept intact—Sam Rayburn of Texas, Democratic Whip J. Percy Priest of Tennessee and John W. McCormack of Massachusetts all won re-election.

Many Liberals Lost

But there were many losses in the House of strong liberal figures:

—Andrew J. Biemiller, Democrat, former American Federation of Labor organizer, was beaten in Wisconsin;

—Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat, lost in her attempt at capturing a Senate seat;

—John Carroll, Democrat, was defeated in Colorado;

—Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, Democrat, was defeated in Connecticut;

—Barret O'Hara, Neil J. Linehan, James V. Buckley, and Chester A. Chesney were casualties in Illinois; they were all Democrats,

—Liberals in Indiana took a tremendous beating with Thurman C. Crook, Edward H. Krause, John R. Walsh, James E. Noland, and Andrew Jacobs, all sitting members, being defeated; all are Democrats.

—Eugene D. O'Sullivan, Democrat, was defeated in Nebraska.

—Anthony Tauriello and Chester Gorski, both Democratic, were defeated in the Buffalo, N. Y., area, although Gorski's opponent is said to be a good pro-labor man;

—Thomas Burke, former labor

leader and John McSweeney were among the Ohio casualties; both are Democrats.

—Anthony Cavalcante and Harry Davenport, Democrats, lost in Pennsylvania;

—Thor C. Tollefson, Republican liberal, lost in Washington.

These losses will be felt by labor in the months to come, although many of labor's good friends were returned to their House seats. In Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia labor did well in House contests. Labor-backed candidates, both sitting and aspirants for House seats had particularly rough going in California, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin.

Closely Divided

The tabulation of the election returns all adds up to a closely divided Senate, a narrowed margin in the House, and prospects for a conservative Congress in the months to come. What were some of the reasons which brought about this result? What were some of the chief factors in the 1950 campaign? The campaigns of Senators Graham and

Pepper in the summer have received considerable attention with the chief reason for defeat being ascribed to local problems plus heavy-handed backing of reactionaries by outside anti-labor and anti-liberal interests.

But what about the election on November 7? What were the chief reasons for the strong Republican wave? Based on incomplete studies of the election—no one can tell without making a complete state by state analysis—here are some of the factors which labor strategists believe are the principal causes of the mid-term swing.

1. There is always a strong mid-term swing away from the administration or party in power. This so-called "natural" tendency took place in 1950, and was given a substantial boost by several other interested groups, factors and forces.

2. The issue called "McCarthyism," Communism or something related to the fear of charges of Communism in the Government had a place. The Communist charge was made recklessly with an intent—which proved effective—to intimidate the voters against casting their ballot for anyone who had any connection, however indirect, with the

Truman Administration. Truth was one of the first casualties in the election war and McCarthyism played a big part in the defeat of many good men.

3. The vicious campaign of the American Medical Association was effective in many areas, particularly when it was coupled with the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. The AMA was out to "get" Andy Biemiller in Wisconsin and in the efforts they defeated one of the best men in the United States Congress.

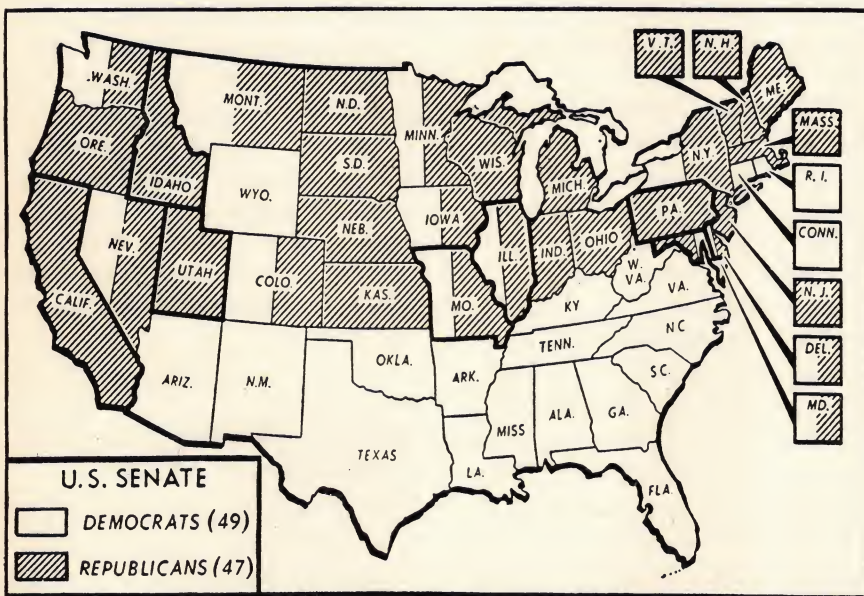
4. The campaign of fear and impossible promises contributed greatly to the defeat of sitting members, particularly in the Senate. This campaign included extravagant promises and statements concerning the national welfare—the administration bungling caused the war and made the draft necessary. Elect the Republicans and you would have lower taxes, but no controls, no draft and no fighting, said the G. O. P. bell-ringers. Despite the fact that the promises could not be fulfilled, they had a wide appeal, particularly to families who had sons in the armed forces or about to be eligible for military service. It was the old "keep us out of war" theme, played falsely on the sentiments and affections of mothers and fathers. It was isolationism with a vengeance.

Anti-Labor Sentiment

5. The anti-labor sentiment was whipped up by a variety of pressure groups. While this factor is always present, it was given a vicious twist in the 1950 campaign. The campaign theme was against "labor bosses" and "labor dictatorship." The anti-labor drive included attempts to brand liberals with the brush of Communism.

6. By no means least in the causes were the huge expenditures of money—it has been estimated that as much as \$50 million may have been spent in the Republican

(Continued on page 30)



Map shows political make-up of the United States Senate following the elections. Democrats retained control, with 49 seats to 47 for Republicans, the closest Senate division since 1931. Outlined are states which are in the limelight as a result of changes in political affiliation. Democrats gained one seat in Missouri, but lost single seats to Republicans in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Utah, Idaho, and California.

LABOR DECISIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, in reporting decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, state and Federal courts, is providing the membership with general information. These data are not to be taken as legal advice, but merely factual reports on cases involving labor.

NLRB Takes Jurisdiction in Automobile Franchise Cases

CASES involving franchised automobile dealers, even though the business is locally owned and all sales are made within the state, will come under the jurisdiction of the Taft-Hartley Act, the National Labor Relations Board recently ruled. The Board said it would act on cases involving franchised automobile dealers under its new "jurisdictional yardstick." The Board's ruling in a recent case was unanimous.

The NLRB acted under its recently announced jurisdictional yardsticks which indicate that cases involving establishments "owned and operated" by multi-state enterprises, even where the establishments' out-of-state sales and purchases are less than the minimum figures set for other types of business.

The case in question involved a Chevrolet dealer in Fowler, Calif., Baxter Brothers, which had a franchise agreement with the Chevrolet division of the General Motors Corporation. The agreement granted Baxter Brothers the exclusive privilege of selling new Chevrolet cars and provided for certain controls regarding the place of business, hours, service facilities, location and signs. The franchise contract also included a requirement that certain advertising payments be expended with each, GM and Baxter Brothers sharing.

In the Baxter case the International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 87, filed unfair labor practice charges against the dealer.

The IAM charged and the Board found that the dealer had discouraged membership in the union by threats and interrogation of employees and by the discriminatory discharge of two mechanics. The Board ordered the mechanics reinstated and repaid for wage losses and also directed the company to cease and desist from discouraging membership in the IAM or any other labor union.

The Board said:

"Having recently re-examined Board policy concerning the exercise of jurisdiction, we are of the opinion that when an employer is an integral part of a multi-state enterprise, the Board should exercise its discretion in favor of taking jurisdiction.

"We consider franchised automobile dealers, such as Baxter Bros., to be enterprises of this nature, even though, as here, the business may be locally owned and make all its sales within the state.

"In reaching this conclusion, the Board has considered the franchise arrangements under which the company operates and the fact that it functions as an essential element in a nation-wide system devoted to the manufacture and distribution of automobiles. Accordingly, we find that it will effectuate the policies of the act to assert jurisdiction over the respondent (Baxter Bros.)."

The Board's decision thus described the operations of Avedis

Baxter and Ben Baxter, doing business as Baxter Bros.:

"The respondents are franchised dealers of Chevrolet automobiles with their sole place of business at Fowler, Calif. * * * The respondents make all sales and purchases within the State of California. Under respondents' franchise agreement with the Chevrolet Motor Division, General Motors Corporation, they have the exclusive privilege of selling new Chevrolet cars and using the word 'Chevrolet' and the trademarks thereof in Fowler, Calif.

"The franchise also provides, in part, for certain controls as to the respondents' place of business, hours, service facilities, location, and signs, as well as provision for the payment by respondents of certain sums for local advertising purposes to be used at the general discretion of the Chevrolet Motor Division. The respondents are also restricted as to handling cars of competitor companies.

"In the course of their business, the respondents purchase new cars, trucks, and parts from Oakland, Calif., plant of Chevrolet. The Oakland plant, in turn, is a part of a nation-wide organization devoted to the manufacture, assembly, and distribution of Chevrolet products.

"The respondents contend that, because they make no purchases or sales outside the State of California, they are not engaged in operations affecting interstate commerce and the Board is without jurisdiction in this case. We do not agree and we find that the respondents are engaged in commerce within the meaning of the act."

Packing Shed Workers Not "Agricultural Laborers"

The Wage-Hour Act was brought into a recent West Coast case involving the interpretation of who are "agricultural laborers."

The case in question decided by the National Labor Relations Board involved a grower and packer and a

fruit and vegetable workers union.

The Board in its decision said:

"The employer employs a completely separate labor force to work in its packing shed, who perform no functions in connection with the planting, cultivating or harvesting of crops and who are paid in accordance with the wage scales paid by

other packers in the area to their packing shed employees. We conclude, therefore, that the employer packing shed is operated as a separate commercial enterprise, and not merely 'as an incident or in conjunction with' its farming operations."

The Board found that the workers were not "agricultural laborers."

Wheeler States Our Case At ICC Truck-Leasing Hearing

ON October 30, 1950, the Interstate Commerce Commission held final oral argument on the now famous case, Lease and Interchange of Vehicles by Motor Carrier (ICC MC-43). Former Senator Burton K. Wheeler represented the Teamsters Union in this proceeding. We quote below from his argument:

"I presume that this is probably the most important hearing matter that has come before the Commission with reference to the regulation of motor carriers. Some one suggested that the Teamsters Union was interested in it because of the fact that it probably meant, by adopting the rules and regulations which they have suggested, that it probably would mean more members to them. Let me say this, in answer to that statement: That the Teamsters Union has something over a million members, but two hundred thousand of them, I believe, are engaged in the work that would be affected by this case. But Teamsters Union isn't asking for this legislation because it would mean more members. As a matter of fact, they don't need any legislation or anybody or any commission to help them organize their union. They are interested in it from the public standpoint and from the safety standpoint and because of the chaos that exists in the industry at the present time. They are interested in it because of the fact that if this goes on and the chaotic conditions continue to exist as they have in the past it is going to mean, to this extent, that, with

the unregulated carriers and the gypsies, it will break down the whole transportation system and the economy of the whole transportation system, not only for the trucks and the buses but it also means the breaking down of the structures of the industry itself, of the railroads and everything else engaged in that industry, and to that extent they may have an economic interest because if the legitimate carriers are unable to make money in their industry it inevitably means, of course, that the Teamsters, who are the employees, are not going to be able to get the wages to which they are entitled.

"When this legislation came before the Senate, as many of the members of the Commission know, I think the first bill that was introduced was in 1925 or 1926, shortly after I came to the Senate. I was a member of the committee at that particular time—a minority member—and had little, if anything, to do with that legislation. But there was an agitation for legislation of this kind beginning way back in 1925. In 1935 Coordinator Eastman brought to me, as chairman of that committee, a bill which he advocated, and which the Commission has also passed upon, asking for regulation.

"We all appreciated the fact that we were traveling a new road and that it was a difficult proposition. But in enacting legislation we amended the suggestion brought forth by the coordinator and, in

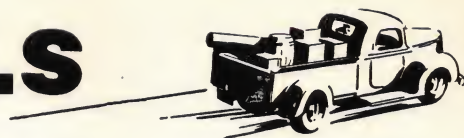
order to give the Commission the fullest authority to work our rules and regulations, the question which bothered us to a considerable extent was what to do with what was then designated as the broker. We left that matter to be decided, to a large extent, up to the Commission.

"Now we find what? We find in the transportation industry today a great many of these people who own no trucks, who own no facilities at all, who are soliciting the business and then turn it over to gypsies. And in some instances they frankly admit that they have no control over the facilities whatsoever. I want to call attention to one statement by the Southern California Lines. It is in Exhibit 14: 'The contractor agrees that the operation of his equipment is not at any time under the control or direction of the carrier.'

"Commissioner Eastman, when he came before the committee as coordinator, pointed out the evils, and the very evils which he pointed out as to why you should have regulation are the very evils that are in existence in the country at the present time, only in many instances they are worse than they were in 1935, when the coordinator came before the committee. Now what have you got? You have got the coordinator coming before us asking for the legislation; you have got the Examiner's report citing these facts—and you don't need to take the word of the Teamsters Union—and then you have Division 5 agreeing to the existence of the conditions but doing nothing about it except slapping them on the wrist and saying, 'From now on you be good boys and sign an agreement.'

"Well, the signing of an agreement means nothing to people who deliberately are wanting to violate the law and have been violating the law for the last 15 years, and breaking down not only the law but the regulations. And Division 5 admits that they have been violating all the rules and regulations."

SHORT HAULS



Engineers Say Gasolines Show Sharp Improvement

Gasoline today is better than it was 25 years ago, research scientists in the petroleum field tell us.

A recent report from the Ethyl Corporation says that two gallons of high grade gasoline are worth three gallons of gasoline of 1925. The report also says that, exclusive of taxes, the price is about the same as it was 25 years ago.

Twenty-five years ago octane rating of gasoline was about 55 while today's regular grade gasoline averages 84 and high test fuels go up to 90. Compression ratios for motor cars have advanced from 4.5 to 1 to 7.5 to 1.

Engineers in the automotive industry are looking toward cars with even higher ratios—as much as 12.5 to 1. This will require sharply improved gasolines with yet higher octane ratings, say the engineers.

New Army Film Available Shows Warfare in Korea

Teamster Locals which have motion picture projectors will be interested in the latest Army film which has just been released.

The film is called "The First 40 Days" and runs 25 minutes. This picture, a 16-mm. sound film, is a photographic record made under combat conditions showing the American soldier overcoming serious handicaps in the initial phases of the Korean war.

Army Secretary Frank Pace calls it "one of the most stirring accounts of the U. S. Army and the individual soldier's heroism and initiative I have ever witnessed."

Wide distribution is being sought by the Army in the interest of informing the public on combat problems in the Far East. The film is available through Army areas: Gov-

ernor's Island, N. Y.; Fort Meade, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Presidio of San Francisco, and First Army Headquarters, 1660 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Address the Signal Officer in each case when writing to request the film.

St. Paul Drivers Win Honors in New York

Two St. Paul drivers, members of Local No. 120, took top honors in the recent National Truck Roadeo held in the Kings Bridge Armory, New York City.



Dick Wold



Bob Rudesill

They are Dick Wold, who won the national championship in all the difficult tests laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission covering such tests as backing, equipment defect detection, speed, distance, first aid, fire fighting and highway regulations; and Bob Rudesill, who placed second in the tandem axle division. Wold earlier won the Minnesota State championship for straight truck driving, while Rudesill won the state championship in his division.

Both men are employed by the Glendening Trucking Company of St. Paul, Minn.

Both members spent a week's vacation in and around New York under joint sponsorship of Local No. 120 and the Minnesota Trucking Association as an additional prize for their victories.

Truckers Gain Increases In Third Quarter of '50

Union employees in the trucking industry won wage increases in the third quarter of 1950 of 2.8 cents more per hour than in the third quarter of '49, according to a research report issued by the American Trucking Associations.

The analysis was based on studies of 73 trucking agreements as a sampling and showed that the national average increase was 9.6 cents per hour or 4.3 cents more per hour than was reported for the second quarter of 1950.

Of the agreements studied in the third quarter, 41.2 per cent called for increases of 10 to 12 cents; 20.6 per cent allowed 7 to 9 cents, and 23 per cent allowed less than 7 cents per hour. Most of the contracts are for a two-year period.

Local 639 Donates Iron Lung to Area Hospital

Local No. 639, Washington, D. C., donated an iron lung to the Prince Georges County, Md., Hospital on November 11.

The iron lung, of the portable type, was presented to the hospital on behalf of the Local by Charles J. Bell, Local Union president. It was accepted by David A. McNamee, assistant superintendent of the hospital.

The iron lung was one of four bought by the Local several years ago. According to President Bell, the unit was more or less forgotten until recently when the matter arose and, after a survey of area hospitals, it was found that the Prince Georges County Hospital, adjoining the District of Columbia, was without such a unit. The presentation was accordingly made.

The unit cost between \$600 and \$700, and is portable.

Local 85 Observes Golden Anniversary



At the Fiftieth Anniversary program of Local Union 85, San Francisco, held November 25, a gold International Emblem was presented to Thomas McCall, 78, veteran member of Local 85 for a half-century. The presentation was made by Harold T. Lopez, Secretary and Business Manager of the Local. Looking on as the presentation was made are (left to right): Dan Sweeney, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 85; John Lennon, charter member of the Local and Joseph J. Diviny, President of Local 85. Awards of Merit to 48 charter members highlighted the Fiftieth Anniversary program attended by 9,000 members and their families.

Wisconsin to Have Stiffer Automobile Driver Tests

A new system of driver testing is being put into force in the state of Wisconsin.

The new examination to be given will have 50 questions instead of 15 as included in the older lists. The state licenses some 80,000 new drivers annually and existing licenses must be renewed every four years. Reexaminations are not required on renewals unless the applicant has incurred some physical disability.

Kentucky Will Require License for "Toy" Cars

Toy automobiles are now subject to the motor vehicle laws of the state of Kentucky if used on public highways, according to a recent opinion issued by the attorney general of that state's Department of Conservation.

The attorney general ruled that a toy automobile powered by a 1.5-horsepower engine, capable of speed of six miles per hour, comes within

the definition of a motor vehicle if it is used on the public highway. If, however, the machine is used on private property, it is not subject to state regulation.

DTA Names Two Officials To Aid in Mobilization

Two new officials have been named to the war mobilization organization, according to a recent announcement from James Knudson, Defense Transportation Administrator in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Phillip A. Hollar will assist in organizing and developing the Materials and Equipment Division of the Defense Transportation Administration. He is vice president of the American Car and Foundry Company.

Benjamin R. Miller, director of industrial relations of the American Trucking Associations, will work on manpower problems in DTA.

Both men are being loaned to the Government by their respective organizations.

Texan Takes 2nd Place In Council's Contest

Raymond R. Rowan, 44, a member of Local Union No. 745, Dallas, Tex., has been declared second place winner in the Inter-City Truck Division of the 1949 Miles Per Accident Contest, sponsored by the National Safety Council. Rowan's record consisted of driving 101,136 miles during the year without a reportable accident. Last March, he received a seven-year no-accident driving pin which he earned by virtue of his skill and safe driving habits.

Rowan's wife has contributed importantly to her husband's safe driving record. She says: "I have become accustomed in these years to seeing that Raymond gets proper rest and wholesome food at regular hours when he is at home. I have taken a great interest in his work and watched it grow into a better, safer job."

The Rowans are the parents of three married daughters and a son who is soon to enter high school.

THE TEAMSTER LOOKS AT WORLD TRANSPORT



Bringing in the Yule Log

BRINGING in the yule log is one of Western man's oldest and most cherished customs. The cheerful task of going to the forest and felling a tree for a giant fire for the holiday season reaches back into centuries of history and legend.

The ancient Goths and Saxons called the year-end holidays the "Yule" reason and this word has come down to us and today is associated with Christmas. The Teutons celebrated the festival by decorating a fir tree, for these ancient peoples thought of the sun riding high in the heavens and spreading its shafts of light like the blossoming of a great tree.

When religious custom and ceremony developed there arose a close relationship between the new religious commemoration and the ancient pagan rites—all were concerned with year-end hope for peace and a rebirth of faith, both pagan and Christian.

These old days, celebrated in song and story and poem, were described by Washington Irving. In referring to the holiday season, he said that "... it seemed to throw open every door, unlock every heart. It brought the peasant and the peer together, and blended all ranks in one generous flow of joy and kindness. The old halls and castles and manor-houses resounded with the harp and the Christmas carol, and their ample boards groaned under the weight of hospitality."

In the sketch above, which might have illustrated a Washington Irving description, we see the yeoman with his axe and the men of the manor on their way to the manorhouse with the yule log for the holiday festivities. A touch of fun to come is shown by the jester astride the log.

Today's yule log may be only a few sticks of cordwood in the fireplace or an even less glamorous substitute for the old log. Yet the spirit remains the same—a spirit of peace and joy which this troubled world can well stand!



Teamster Elected To Oregon Senate

Phil Brady, president of Joint Council No. 37, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Portland, Oreg., has been elected to the Oregon State Senate. Brady, who won by a comfortable margin in the November election, had served six terms in the Oregon House of Representatives.

Organized labor in his district, including the American Federation



Phil Brady

of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the unaffiliated unions backed Brady in his campaign for the State Senate. He

is a member of the Policy Committee of the Western Conference of Teamsters. Senator Brady defeated the incumbent member, Dean Bryson, Republican.

Labor did well in Oregon, according to election reports from that state. Senator Wayne Morse, long a foe of the Taft-Hartley law, was re-elected to the United States Senate and Representative Homer Angell was also reelected. In Multnomah County labor-backed candidates for county positions, including commissioner, sheriff, treasurer, auditor, and district attorney were all elected to office.

Among those elected was John O'Donnell, member of Teamsters Local No. 281. He was named auditor of Multnomah County.

Labor scored gains and held its own in other elections around the state. The state legislature now includes three professional labor people—those who hold jobs as bona fide labor representatives. In addition to Senator Brady the upper house has Manley Wilson, editor of the *CIO International Woodworker*, labor publication, and the house has Gust Anderson, executive secretary, Portland Central Labor Council.



Listen ladies! Do you realize that when this magazine reaches you, Christmas will be less than a month away? How's your Christmas shopping coming? Just because it's getting late, don't rush right out and get just anything. Make your gifts fit the person and really count. If Aunt Mary collects little china cups, find her a pretty, unusual one she'll just love instead of ending up as you did last year with a pair of gloves of a peculiar shade and which you weren't sure would fit. Take the trouble to know what people like and then take the additional trouble to find that kind of gift.

Silver Offering

And while we're speaking of gifts, one of the nicest gifts you can give to a baby girl is a piece of flat silver—perhaps a teaspoon to start and add to it on Christmas and birthdays and special occasions through the years. I have followed this policy with my goddaughter, starting her with a silver teaspoon on the day she was baptized and my gift problems for her have been solved ever since. This is a gift highly appreciated by the parents and by the girl when she grows older. When her wedding day approaches, she'll have a full set of silver to start her home with.

What's in a Name?

And speaking of Baptismal gifts, on our last page we discussed names for the baby girl. This month let's talk about a few boy's names—not necessarily favorite names or perhaps ones to your liking, but those a bit unusual and not heard too frequently. Well, let's start with A—how about Alan, meaning harmonious, fair, handsome—on to B—there's Barry, Blair, Boyd, Brent, Brett, Brian, Bruce, Conrad, Craig, Curtis, Dale, Dexter, Durand, Eric, Ethan, Ferris, Glen, Graham, Hugh, Jeffrey, Joel, Kier, Kent, Kevin, Leigh, Lynn, Malcolm, Miles, Morgan, Neil, Owen, Porter, Pierson, Spencer, Scott, Tracy, Victor. If you can't find one to suit your taste, there are always the more conven-

tional Arthur, Benjamin, Charles, David, Edward, Frank, George, Henry, James, John, Louis, Matthew, Nathan, Oscar, Philip, Richard, Stephen, Thomas, Walter, William, Zachary.

Now here are a few general rules about name-picking. Choose a name easy to pronounce, and consider rhythm. One good rule is that a one-syllable last name takes a three-syllable first name very well. For example, Jonathan Ames. A two-syllable last name and a two-syllable first name combine well, as Thomas Roland. Then as in case number one, with a three-syllable last name, a one-syllable first name is the best combination; for instance, John Birmingham.

If your baby is a "junior" for heaven's sake don't call him that. If you have a very plain surname, don't use too fancy a first name. For example, Ann Smith, sounds better than Adrienne Smith. Avoid giving names with unpleasant associations. For example, "Adolf" isn't going to be a good choice for a good many years. Avoid rhyming names like William Killian and funny names like Kitty Catts. Don't give your boy a name that can be mistaken for a girl's. Clair or Marion can make a lad mighty unhappy.

Neighborhood Swap Club

Some housewives in my neighborhood have started a little club they call the Neighborhood Swap club. The unusual thing about our club is, that we swap services and talents rather than actual merchandise. This is how it works. Mary Brown plays the piano beautifully and used to teach music. Helen Jones sews very well. Helen would like to give her two little girls piano lessons but can't afford it, so she and Mary, who incidentally can't sew a straight seam, have worked out an arrangement whereby the two little Jones girls get free music lessons and Mary Brown gets free alterations and dress making done by their mother. It's working out beautifully.

Ann Johnson makes the best cakes of anybody in the neighborhood. Whenever one of us is having a special party, she makes us a delicious, beautifully decorated cake in return for some service. I stretched her living room curtains last

week in return for a Devil's Food Cake with Marshmallow Icing for my Bridge luncheon. Our new club has proved most serviceable and friendly. I pass the idea on to you in case you might wish to try it.

What to do Department

Do you ever have two glasses or bowls which you have placed one within the other, stick together so that you can't seem to get them apart for love or money? Here's how:

Put ice cubes into the top one, set the bottom one in hot water and let stand for a few minutes. They can then be eased apart readily.

Christmas Cookies

Christmas just isn't Christmas without the Christmas cookie. Little sugar cookies are the best, since they can be made into all the fascinating Christmas shapes, trees and stars and bells and wreaths and santas. They can be iced after baking or sprinkled with colored sugar before baking, or decorated with bits of cherry, citron, gum drops, cinnamon drops, nuts and those attractive little "decorettes" sold in 10-cent packages in most grocery stores. This is my very favorite cookie recipe. I pass it on to you:

- 2¼ cups sifted flour
- 1½ teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- ½ cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- Grated rind of one lemon
- 1 teaspoon rich milk or cream

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and nutmeg and sift together twice. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs, lemon rind and cream and beat well. Add flour—a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth, roll very thin on a slightly floured board. Cut with floured cookie cutter and dredge with sugar. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) seven minutes. Make 5 dozen cookies.

What's New Department

Here's an interesting news item for you for you housewives with a flair for decorating. A new polka dot paint has been developed. We understand that the pigment used for the dots retains its identity no matter how hard you stir the paint.



Merry Christmas to You

I should like to take this opportunity to wish all the LADIES everywhere who "LISTEN" to this page every month, a very Merry Christmas and a New Year filled with happiness.

Election Setbacks To Bolster Labor

(Continued from page 14)

was nominated against Herbert Hoover, labor supported Smith and was overwhelmingly defeated. Religion was dragged into that campaign and the campaign was filthy; it smelled so bad that real Americans were disgusted. Smith only carried about two states. Did we sit down and cry? No, it again banded us closer together and in 1932 we supported Franklin D. Roosevelt and for four general elections we carried the nation overwhelmingly. The reason for our success—I mean the labor movement, the men and women of America, the organized as well as the unorganized was due to our determination to fight on and continue to fight on and never become discouraged.

That is why I have stated to you here that this defeat will make us stronger and bring us closer together. All the ballyhoo we hear now from our enemies will be forgotten as time goes on and will bring victory back to the men and women of labor in the not too distant future. But to help us in that victory we must have candidates whom the people trust, who don't break their promises and whose platform pledges will be observed. Otherwise, the men and women of America will refuse to carry on for the candidates of either party whose word, whose pledge, whose promises are forgotten the day after election.

Details of Western Conference Report

(Continued from page 12)

In a concluding address to the Conference, Chairman Beck paid tribute to Conference delegates for their work, adding:

"You have looked into the future, you have studied our problems and you have planned well. The net result is going to be a tremendous organization effort which will greatly

strengthen our International Union. We will be aided by the manpower shortage and if we take advantage of that condition, we will be rewarded by a great increase in membership. That, however, is a secondary consideration. Of first importance is the fact that through organization we will be able to improve the wages and conditions of the members.

"Yet we will exercise restraint. We will not go too fast or too far. We have a right to go now to our employers and negotiate wage increases, but we have no right to violate contracts. Labor is not in the same advantageous position as the manager of an industry. The board of directors or the manager of a big industry can raise prices all over this nation in 24 hours, but we cannot do that. By the very nature of things, we must first negotiate and take time to accomplish our ends."

Review of 1950 in Pages of Journal

(Continued from page 23)

campaign if the money of the various interested pressure groups is included.

7. Labor itself did not get out the full vote which had been hoped for in behalf of labor's own candidates. This reason is one which prevailed in some states, but not in others. In Ohio, for example, Candidate Joseph Ferguson did not come out of the cities with a majority he should have had—he even lost in areas in which he should have won a smashing victory.

8. All the foregoing apply generally to the elections in almost every state. But in each state there are always local issues which have no particular national significance. This applies to Congressional races. Local factors were important in 1950 as they are in every election.

The foregoing seem to be the chief causes of the defeat of many of labor's friends in Congress. And now what may we expect of the new Congress?

In the weeks and months to come, it is fairly safe to predict that labor and social welfare measures will have little chance in the 82nd Congress. The Taft-Hartley law will not be repealed and labor will be extremely fortunate if the law is even modified.

In the meantime, there are rough days ahead for labor.

Unions Should Help The Men in Service

(Continued from page 21)

—bowling teams, baseball, basketball or other teams. The local union might have a team which might like to either participate or compete in the sports program.

Local social affairs sponsored by the high school are often good opportunities for getting acquainted. Non-coms and their wives make excellent chaperones for the youngsters at high school dances, many communities have found.

Almost every organization in the community can find men on the posts or in naval installations who would be interested in some phase of community work—veterans posts, lodges, unions, civic clubs, social groups, etc.

The military man wants to feel that he is not only a part, but that he has a contribution to make to the community.

Getting acquainted is not a one-way street either. In many situations the post commanding officer sponsors invitational "open houses." Unions are missing a bet by passing up these invitations, particularly when the local business and civic groups always make it a point to go.

This nation has a growing military establishment. These men want nothing free—they want to pay their way and see that they do their share. The communities of the nation can do no less than to take the simple steps necessary to bridge the gap between civilian and military—and this bridge can and should be that of mutual understanding.



New Solvent Simplifies Carburetor Cleaning

A new solvent for gasoline gums, along with a special tool for applying to carburetors, were recently announced by a refining company in Cleveland, Ohio.

Use of the applicator and solvent is said to make unnecessary the removal of carburetors for cleaning. The process is claimed to do the whole job in 20 minutes. The applicator applies solvent through carburetor float chamber. Poured directly into the fuel tank, the solvent dissolves and removes gasoline gums while driving.



Claim Advantages For New Visor

A Chicago firm is offering wrap-around design in a new visor that is curved to hug the vehicle's top. A clear open view above as well as ahead is claimed.

Lucite panels shield and protect the eyes from glare of sun during day, and from glare of oncoming headlights at night. Traffic lights show in full view without neck craning, and no adjustments are necessary for shifts in terrain or position of sun. The visor is attached by means of a special bracket which clamps onto the rain gutter.



Not Difficult to Service Carburetor

A repair kit for servicing carburetors with mileage up to 30,000, is being marketed by a St. Louis, Mo., company. The kit contains all necessary parts to take care of ordinary tune-up jobs, including an instruction sheet that helps to simplify assembly and repair.

Use of Lubricant Eases Tire Changing

The Muskegon, Mich., manufacturer of a rubber lubricant claims that his product promotes safety and ease in mounting and dismounting tires. The lubricant wets evenly and provides proper lubrication for tube and flap to set with minimum pressure. A rust-inhibiting ingredient is said to prevent rim rust. The lubricant will not harm enamel or lacquer wheel and rim finishes, and is said to prevent bead damage.



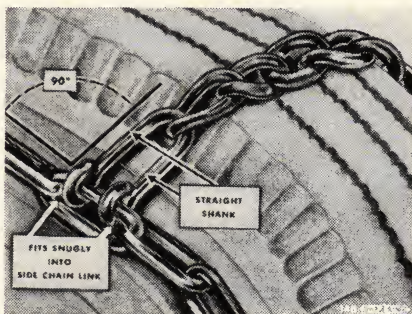
Windshield Wiper Has 2-Speed Switch

A new dual electric windshield wiper is now available for most late model trucks. Made in Springfield, Mass., it has wiper blades that are synchronized to work in unison and automatically come to rest in out-of-the-way position when wiper motor is shut off. A two-speed switch provides choice of operating speeds to suit weather conditions.



Many Features Found In New Tire Chain

A new tire chain features straight shank connecting links between cross chains and side chains. This differs from "pinch type" connecting links in that they hold cross chains at constant 90 degree angle in relation to side chains.



The new design prevents chain slack and excessive tire wear when brakes are applied and also eliminates slippage of connecting links along side chain links, greatly reducing vibration and noise. Other advantages claimed are ease with which connecting links can be removed from side chains; wide spacing of straight shank link hook ends permits easier insertion of repair tools.



Spiral Blade Hack-Saw Set Offered

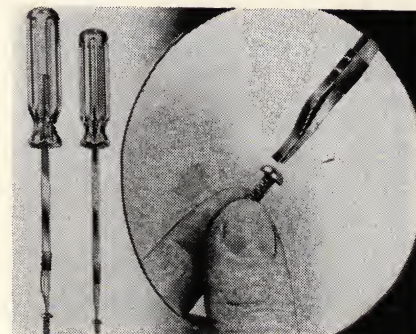
A Los Angeles company offers a spiral blade hack-saw set for sawing tool steel, iron, brass, aluminum, lead and similar materials. The round spiral blades used in this set have a Rockwell of 82 and permit sawing in any direction. The

adapter set included permits the use of round blades or any standard hack-saw frame.



New Screw Driver Has Screw Holder

A screw driver equipped with screw holder, in the form of a spring clip which slides back up the shaft and out of the way when not needed, has been marketed by a Chicago company. The device will



hold the screw for starting and it will also extract. Visibility of slot when extracting screw become unimportant because the tool can be made to grip the screw through a sense of "feel." It is available in two different bit diameters and a variety of lengths.



Tank Drain Useful In Compressor Work

A tank drain, manufactured in Utica, N. Y., is a recently designed piece of auxiliary equipment for air compressors. Consisting of two moving parts, piston and valve plunger, and installed between cooler and tank drain outlet, it deflects air trapped in the after cooler. The tank drain can be driven by air exhausted from a centrifugal or magnetic unloader. The blast of air released from the after cooler actuates piston and downward thrust causes the valve plunger to be depressed, allowing air to be drained from bottom of the tank, carrying with it moisture and other impurities.



Spotlight-Mounted Mirror Features Adjustment Ease

A combination spotlight and rear view mirror has been introduced which combines several desirable features. The spotlight, which can be bought separately, mounts through the post as is conventional. However, it has a pre-tapped thread in the rear covered by a plug.

The mirror, sold separately, can be mounted on this hole and carries its own ball-and-socket swivel, permitting it to be adjusted either outside on the swivel or inside by rotating the spotlight.

The mirror can be mounted on the spotlight by means of one tamper-proof screw without need for drilling.

Relax WITH US

Difference of Opinion

Little Johnny was doing his homework. His problem was: A trucker had fifty crates of apples to sell for \$10 apiece. If he sold them all, what would he get? Johnny was getting nowhere fast and Mother decided to help him. "It's easy," she said, "you just multiply fifty by ten." "Oh, I know that," said Johnny. "The answer is \$500. But then it says: 'What would he get?' I know I'd get a repeating rifle, but how do I know what he'd get?"

Eye for Profits

Lady: "How did you find the penny I gave you so quickly?"

Beggar: "I'm not the blind man—I'm just sitting here while he's gone to the movies."

Full House

The inspector of tenement houses found four families living in one room. Chalk marks quartered the room for each family.

"How've you been getting along here?" he asked.

"Pretty good," was the reply, "until the old lady in the far corner began to take in boarders."

What's New?

The road service mechanic for a long-haul freight line found himself obliged to remain in a small hick town overnight because of a landslide which blocked the road just out of town. A heavy rain had caused all the trouble, and it was still coming down in torrents. Spying a dimly-lit restaurant, he walked in to take on a little food before retiring for the night. Turning to the waitress, he said, "This certainly looks like the flood."

"The what?" queried the waitress.

"The flood. You've read about the flood, and the ark landing on Mt. Ararat, surely?"

"Mister," she returned grimly, "I haven't seen a paper in three days."

Baby, It's Cold Outside

A drunk staggered home and made his way subconsciously through the house, winding up in the shower of his bathroom. As he groped about, he turned on the water, deluging himself plenty and making a racket which brought the Little Woman to the scene.

Taking in the details, she called him all kinds of soandso, winding up with a none

too flattering estimate of his past, present and future.

"That's right, honey," admitted the shuddering sot. "I'm everything you said—and worse. But let me in, won't you? It's raining something awful out here."

That Should Hold Him

She (ending a quarrel): "I see now why a woman is often called a bird."

He (smartly): "Yes, because they are always on the lookout for crumbs."

She (quietly): "No, because of the worms they pick up."

Check or Cash?

Excited Neighbor: "Come quickly, Mrs. James. Your husband's took hold of a thousand volts."

Mrs. James: "How exciting. And how much is that in dollars and cents?"

Cold Shoulder

A salesman was sent to Alaska by a firm well known for its miserly practices. Some days after he had left, his office received a wire from him, reading "Ship icebound off coast. Situation looks bad. May not get through for some time." The manager of the firm immediately sent a reply: "Don't worry. Start vacation as of today."

Gotta Be Careful

Mandy haled Amos into court because he insisted on keeping the pigs in the living room. "Why, the air ain't fit to breathe," she complained. "Why don't you leave the windows open?" asked the judge. "We can't do that," replied Mandy. "the chickens would fly out."

An Appropriate Moment

There had been a death and the funeral was being held. As the minister finished his prayer, he said: "Would anyone like to say anything before we lower the departed?" Nobody spoke up. Thinking that some of the friends would like to say a few good words about the deceased but were shy, the minister said again: "Isn't there anyone here who would like to say some little thing?" Nobody moved.

Finally, from the rear, a tall fellow began moving up through the mourners until he stood alongside the minister. "Wal," he began, "since nobody else is going to talk, thar's a few little things I'd like to say about Texas. . . ."

The Strangest Fruit

Two hillbillies were making their first trip on the train and a news vendor came through, selling, among other things, bananas, which the hillbillies had never seen before. They decided to try one apiece and one of them, faster than the other, had his unpeeled and took a bite out of it while the other one was still closely examining his. Just then the train plunged into the darkness of a tunnel and the first hillbilly screamed: "Don't touch it, Zeke! I just took one bite and it struck me blind!"

Humoring the Wife

Warehouseman: "If I get married, my wife is going to have to have a sense of humor."

Delivery driver: "The girl who agrees to marry you is going to have to have a sense of humor!"

Best Prescription Yet

The driver reported to his doctor that he was unable to sleep nights. The doctor got all his facts, then said:

"Whenever you can't sleep, take whiskey at intervals during the night."

"Will that help me to sleep, doctor?" asked the driver.

"It should," replied the sawbones, "but if it does'nt, it will at least make it a pleasure to be awake."

How's Your Road-Cabulary?

Truckmen's lingo is built around a vocabulary of highly-flavored "slanguage." Below a good many words and terms originated by truckers are used in one paragraph. See if you can read it through without getting stumped.

Bobtailing along in his bareback, the driver passed in rapid succession a boom wagon, a cackle crate, candy wagon, cement mixer—the latter driven by a cowboy, the cackle crate by a gypsy with a hot shot to deliver—and then, at a roadside stand, saw a number of drivers on java patrol. While he would like to have stopped, his killer wouldn't allow it, and then he was on a grade in latch low, and was angry when a peanut wagon and a scow went by him while he was wrestling with the stick at the crest; then, tipping it downhill like any cornpopper or smoker, the biscuits in a whirring whine, he arrived in Kansas City an hour ahead of time, pulled to the side of the road and curled up for an hour in his pajama wagon.



UNION TEAMSTERS *Always Come Through*

Buy and Use CHRISTMAS SEALS



The Road Ahead

BORROWING A PHRASE from one of our monthly features in the JOURNAL, we wish, for all the local and subordinate officers, the members and all their families and loved ones, a happy and peaceful Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Two thousand years ago a Man was born in a stable in Bethlehem. He saw, even from the beginning, His "Road Ahead." He saw the trials and pain He would experience, that the prophecies of The Book would be fulfilled. He saw how, in death, He would triumph.

Today, we, too, can see a certain portion of our "Road Ahead." We know we have trials yet to undergo, but, with faith in our cause and hard work to defend it, the heritage of Labor will be ours and we, too, will triumph, not in death, but in the fulfillment of a better way of life for our members and all Brotherhood. To these ends we call on each of you to so re-dedicate yourself as the new half-century unfolds.

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